

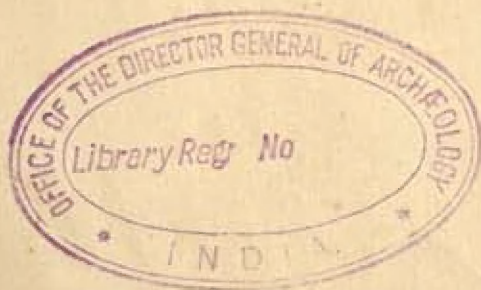
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR

1905-06.

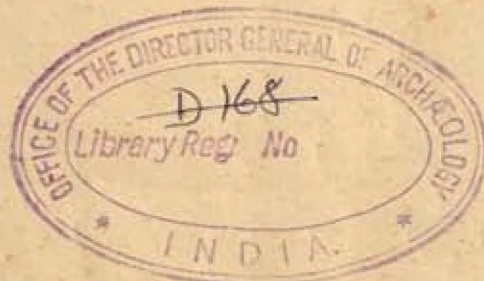
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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

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ANNUAL REPORT
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DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY
FOR THE YEAR
1905-06.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. The year 1905-06 has been one of exceptional activity in the Archæological Department. At its very outset, the earthquake, which overwhelmed Dharm-sālā, did irreparable damage among the monuments of Northern India, and the precarious condition, in which some of them were left, made it necessary to take measures at once and without delay to avert further ruin and danger. The areas most affected by the earthquake were the Kāngrā District and Chambā State, among the monuments there which have been reduced to ruins being the famous Fort and temples of Kāngrā Kot and the temple of Sidhnāth at Baijnāth. Fortunately, the buildings in Chambā City itself escaped comparatively unharmed, but much destruction was done in the upper valley of the Rāvi. It is worth noticing, though the phenomenon is common enough in earthquakes, that among the temples of Brahmaur and Chhatrārhi, the wooden structures, despite their great antiquity, withstood the shock much better than the stone ones.

2. In other parts of the Punjab, the greatest amount of damage was sustained by Wazīr Khān's mosque at Lahore, Jahāngir's tomb at Shāhdara, the Shāh Burj in the Delhi Fort, and the famous *masjid* in the Purānā Qil'a. In every instance where there was any risk of further collapse, immediate steps had to be taken to shore up the dangerous parts until they could be more thoroughly repaired. The promptitude, which the Public Works Officers showed in this matter at such an anxious and strenuous time, deserves great praise. It has certainly meant the preservation of much that, otherwise, must inevitably have been lost.

3. The total expenditure on conservation, from Provincial and Imperial sources combined, amounted to a little under five lakhs, of which three lakhs were spent in the Northern Circle, mainly on the conservation of the Mughal monuments at Agra, Ajmir, Delhi and Lahore. The somewhat abnormal expenditure at these places is debitable chiefly to the following items:—the re-roofing of the Chhoti Khwābgāh in the Lahore Fort, the laying out of the Hayāt Bakhsh garden at Delhi, the dismantling and re-erection of the corner groups of columns in the Dīwān-i-Āmm at Agra, and the restoration of the four marble minarets over the south gateway of Akbar's tomb at Sikandarah. To which must be added also the conversion of the Tahsil building at Ajmir into a Museum, and the addition of two more colonnades to those already restored around the quadrangle of the Taj. All these works were carried out under instructions from H. E. the Viceroy, and in the case of those at Agra and Sikandarah, a special effort was made to complete them in time for the Royal visit in the autumn of 1905.

4. Among the multitude of monuments in other parts of British India, that have come in for special repair, the most prominent are the following. In the Bombay Presidency, the Gol Gumbaz and Ibrāhīm Rauza, at Bijāpur; in Madras, the remains at Hampi and Mahabalipuram, and the forts at Gooty, Sankaridrug and Gurramkonda; in Bengal, the Black Pagoda at Konārak, and the Sonā Masjid at Firozpur; in the Central Provinces, the Hindu temples at Jānjgir and Māndhātā; and in Burma, the Kyaukku Onhmin and Nagayon Pagodas at Pagan and the spire of the Palace at Mandalay. The reconstruction

of the spire at Mandalay, it may be mentioned, involved an expenditure of more than half the total sum (R72,123) spent in the Province.

5. In Central India and Rajputana, also, much activity has been displayed by the native Darbārs in matters of conservation. The campaigns of work at Dhār, Māndu, Khajurāho and Chitorgarh have all continued to make good progress, and the Darbārs concerned are much to be congratulated on the results achieved. His Highness the Mahārāja Scindia has taken up the preservation of some of the much dilapidated monuments at Gwalior; in Bikānir, the Fort of Hanumāngarh has been under repair; and in other Native States, a variety of smaller projects have been carried out. In Hyderabad (Deccan), only one building, namely the fine old temple at Hanamkondā, has been under repair during the past year, but this is due not to any lack of interest on the part of His Highness the Nizām's Government, but to the fact that the Archæological Superintendent for Western India has found it impossible to give to the Nizām's Territory all the attention it deserves. Now, however, that the Central Provinces have been transferred from the Western to the Eastern Circle, it is hoped that Mr. Cousens will find time to visit at an early date at least the more important monuments of archæological interest in Hyderabad and advise as to their conservation.

6. As regards Kashmir, little or no information has been forthcoming since the establishment of the State Archæological Department, referred to in my last Report. In 1903, Dr. Vogel drew up a careful report on the preservation of some of the more important remains in the State, but how far effect has been given to his proposals is not known, as repeated endeavours on his part to elicit information on this point and on the progress made in the preparation of lists of antiquities, have failed.

7. In the Provincial Report for the Bengal Circle, Dr. Bloch remarks that one of the effects of the stimulus which Lord Curzon's administration gave to the conservation of ancient monuments is that every owner of a temple or mosque in Bengal believes that he has a claim on public funds for its restoration. A misconception of this kind arising out of a natural desire to get all that can be got from Government, is not perhaps surprising, and occasional examples of it are not wanting in other parts of India. But it is certainly the exception rather than the rule, and there can be no doubt that the general effect of the Ancient Monuments Act and of the solicitude shown by Government in this matter has been to encourage and stimulate the co-operation of private owners and trustees of monuments. Indeed, instances have occurred in which the interest taken locally in the work of conservation has been so keen that the villagers themselves have come forward spontaneously and offered to assist in the work without payment of any kind. Their action may, of course, be the result of religious zeal, but it shows, at any rate, that the idea of self-help is by no means so universally lacking as Dr. Bloch suggests.

Listing of
Monuments.

8. The only part of India where active work has been done by the Archæological Department in the matter of listing monuments is Rajputana. Here, in the districts round about Mount Abu, much new and valuable material was collected by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar. Indeed, the remains in the locality proved to be so much more numerous than was at first anticipated, and so full of interest, that Mr. Bhandarkar found no time for going further afield. In Burma, orders were passed by the Local Government for a further revision of the preliminary lists by the Deputy Commissioners, and it is not expected that they will be made over to the Archæological Superintendent for some time to come. Various additions and changes were made in the standing lists in other parts of India.

Museums
and minor
antiquities.

9. The work of converting the Tahsil building at Ajmīrin to a Museum for Rajputana and the Naqār Khāna in the Delhi Fort into a local Museum for Delhi, is all but finished; so, too, is the erection of the new Peshawar Museum. Three small structures have been raised to protect inscription slabs at Shwebo in Burma, and a fourth has been erected over the famous Dhāuli record of Aśoka in Bengal. Improvements were effected by order of the Chief Commissioner in the condition of the Nāgpur Museum, to which a special officer was appointed, and good headway was made both here and at the Mathurā Museum in cataloguing and re-arranging the exhibits. The proposed foundation of a Museum in Chambā State had to be temporarily postponed owing to the earthquake, but

a large number of inscribed stones, that were in danger of being lost or damaged, were collected together and housed in the Chambā Dāk Bungalow, ready to be transferred to the Museum as soon as it is built.

- 2) 10. In the United Provinces, Dr. Vogel continued his excavations on the Buddhist site at Kasiā; where, besides clearing almost completely the large monastery previously discovered, he unearthed two other monasteries, one adjacent to, but of a much earlier date than, the large monastery, the other to the east of the central mound. A further discovery of interest was that of the enclosure wall of the whole *Sanḥārāma* which proved to be a little over 5,000 feet long with a large entrance gate on the south side. Much of the area within this wall would appear to have been occupied by Buddhist structures, which extend in all directions beyond the limits of the central mound. Among the minor antiquities found at Kasiā during the past season is a collection of metal vessels and implements and numerous clay seals, many of them bearing a legend to the effect that they belonged to "the congregation of reverend friars of the Convent of the Great Decease." This legend has, of course, much significance in connection with the identification of Kasiā, but, until it can be proved whether the seals in question were attached to letters posted from elsewhere or were made and used in the monastery itself at Kasiā, the question of the identity of Kasiā and Kusinārā must remain open. Excavations.

- 2) 11. Another famous old Buddhist site, where excavations have been carried out, is Rājgir—the ancient Rājagṛha—in Bihār. The work here, which was for sometime in my personal charge and afterwards supervised by Dr. Bloch, was confined to (1) making a careful survey of the site and identifying the landmarks noticed in the accounts of the Chinese pilgrims, (2) carrying out tentative digging at various points in and between the two ancient cities. The topographical survey, in which I had the able assistance of Mr. J. Wilson, late of the Survey of India, covered an area of some 50 square miles, the base lines being taken from the old Trigonometrical Survey stations. The detail survey, therefore, of this tract of country should serve other purposes besides a purely archæological one. Two objects of much interest, which our excavations in the Old Town brought to light, were the base of a statue in red Agra stone with an inscription in Kuṣaṇa characters, and a brick cylindrical tower, adorned round its base with figures of Serpent-Deities, Gaṇeśa, Śiva, and a garlanded *liṅga*, but without an entrance of any kind to give access to the interior. This tower dates back apparently to the fourth or fifth century, and we may surmise that it was connected with serpent worship, but what the precise purpose was, for which it was built, is impossible to say; it is certainly unique of its kind in India.

- 2) 12. In the Madras Presidency excavations were carried out by Mr. Rea at the Amarāvati *stūpa*, at the buried Jain shrines at Danavulapadu in the Cuddapah district, and at an extensive group of cromlechs in a reserved forest near Perambair to the south of Chingleput. All three places yielded valuable results, but the discoveries at the Buddhist Tope of Amarāvati must take the first place. This site was thought by many to have been already completely excavated, but Mr. Rea has now found that the ancient ground level around the circular pavement is much lower than was supposed by previous explorers and his excavation of this area has disclosed a finely preserved *stūpa* with a series of beautiful marble carvings, besides marble posts, statues of Buddha, iron implements, ivory ornaments, seals, coins and inscriptions—the whole making a collection which cannot but add much to our knowledge of this famous spot.

13. Before leaving the subject of exploration I should mention also the discovery of a Buddhist *stūpa* at Chaitru in Kāngṛā—the first monument of its kind known to exist in that district, and also a few finds of no particular value made by Mr. Taw Sein Ko at Peikthano in Burma. It is much to be regretted that exigences due to the presence of local famine in the United Provinces, compelled us to abandon, for the time being, the highly important excavations at Sārnāth. It is hoped, however, that the work here will be resumed at a very early date.

14. In connexion with the excavations at Rājgir, some slight trouble arose from the removal of a tiny and dilapidated shrine which had been erected on the top of the cylindrical tower referred to above. This shrine, which is known locally as the *Maniyār Math*, had long since fallen into disuse as a place of worship, and had lost whatever images it might ever have possessed. No sooner, however, had Dr. Bloch begun to remove it than extravagant rumours spread to

Calcutta crediting him with all sorts of sacrilege, and an agent was sent down to Rājgir by a wealthy member of the Jain community in order to enquire on the spot into the alleged vandalism. The agent, being an enlightened man, at once appreciated the service that the Government was rendering in bringing to light these remains of an ancient religion, and the incident closed with expressions of good-will on both sides. The little shrine on the top was rebuilt when the excavation had been completed.

Survey work.

15. In addition to the topographical survey of Rājgir already mentioned, the survey of Vijayanagar, which has been in hand for several years past, was brought to a finish, and the complete map of the city and surrounding country is now being compiled. In Bengal, a detail survey of the Khandadgiri caves was made by Dr. Bloch, and in the Punjab, Dr. Vogel finished 16 more drawings of the enamelled tiles on the façade of the Lahore Fort.

Tours.

16. Detailed accounts of the tours made by the Provincial Officers are included in their respective reports and there is no need for me to recapitulate them here. My own tours carried me in the early part of the winter to Lahore, Agra, Delhi, Puri and Konārak, mainly in the interests of conservation work. Subsequently, I was in camp for about nine weeks at Rājgir, superintending the excavations there, and later on visited Patna and Kasiā, returning thence to Agra where my office was located for the winter. Full reports on the majority of the places visited by me have already been submitted to the Government of India.

Epigraphy.

17. About 1,200 inscriptions were copied during the year. Of these, 605 belong to Southern India. They add to our knowledge of almost all the dynasties of the Presidency, and some of them are of considerable interest. Another old Pallava king, Kumāraśiṣṇu II, the son of Buddhavarman, has been brought to light. The same is the case with the Gaṅga-Pallava King Vijaya-Aparājitavikramavarman, about whom we learn that he successfully resisted the Pāṇḍya King, Varaguna. The date of this latter king has been settled by a new inscription as the later half of the ninth century.

The most important find in Southern India was a set of copper plates from Tiruvālaṅgaḍu containing a Coḷa geneology and several interesting facts connected with the history of the Coḷas.

In Burma, 468 estampages were made from the inscriptions collected in Pagan by King Bodawpaya more than hundred years ago, mentioned in my last report. Some interest also attaches to the bilingual inscription on some votive tablets from the time of King Anawrata. A short Sanskrit legend belongs to the mould from which the tablets have been cast, and a Pāli inscription of the same contents has then been engraved on the back or below.

Very few inscriptions were copied in the Eastern Circle. The most important ones are the Kharavela inscription from 165 B.C., and the inscription on the Sonbhandār cave at Rājgir from the second or third century A.D.

One hundred and three inscriptions were copied in the Northern Circle. Most of them come from the Chambā State. The excavations at Sarnāth yielded some new inscriptions. Some of them belong to the Maurya period, others to the fifth to seventh century A.D. Some interesting seals were found at Kasiā. They belong to the old monastery at Kusinārā, where the Buddha entered into Nirvāṇa, but they do not prove the identity of the old Kusinārā and the modern Kasiā.

In the Western Circle, 24 inscriptions were copied. A new set of copper plates was discovered at Māndhātā.

Reports and Publications.

18. In addition to the seven Annual Reports of the Provincial Officers, and one of the Director-General, Parts 2 and 3, Volume VIII of the *Epigraphia Indica* were issued during the year, and Part 4, Volume VIII, was passed for final printing. The second volume on the Architecture of Ahmadābād was also published by Dr. Burgess. The unlooked-for discovery of a number of fresh inscriptions in Chambā State necessitated the re-arrangement of the materials, which Dr. Vogel had in hand for a special volume on the subject, and it has now been decided to divide it into three instead of two parts as was originally proposed. Dr. Vogel also has two more publications in hand, namely, a catalogue of sculptures preserved in the Municipal Museum, Mathurā, and another of those in the Central Museum, Lahore. No report for the year was forthcoming from the Frontier Circle.

It should be added here that in order to secure uniformity in the period dealt with in the Provincial Reports, arrangements have been made during the

year that all Reports in future should cover the same period as the financial year.

19. The collection of books was increased by the purchase of some 280 new Library. volumes, and 173 more were acquired as presents, or in exchange for the publications of this Department. Among these accessions I may mention the following:—*Recueil d'archéologie orientale*, par Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, vols. 1-5; *Ethnologisches Notizblatt*, herausgegeben von der Direktion des königlichen Museums für Völkerkunde in Berlin, 3 vols.; and *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, herausgegeben von Alfred von Sallet, vol. 1-24.

In addition to the above, 80 maps, mostly sheets of the Indian Atlas, were acquired for the library.

20. Dr. Bloch went on 6 months' combined leave to Europe from the 30th Personnel. May 1905, and his place was taken up by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar. Dr. Stein was placed on special duty with effect from the 1st October, 1905, preparatory to his deputation to Eastern Turkistan, in order to give him time to complete his Report on his previous journey. The officiating appointment in the Frontier Circle was held by Dr. Vogel. Pandit Hiranand—the latter's Assistant—was deputed in January 1905, to re-arrange and classify the antiquities in the Nagpur Museum. The archæological scholarships, in my office, were held by Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., and Maulvi Ghulam Yazdani, B.A., during the year. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the good work done by both scholars; Pandit Daya Ram Sahni especially, shows great promise, and I have no doubt that he will develop into an able Archæologist.

As a matter of convenience, it should be added, and in order to give the Superintendent, in Burma, greater facilities for supervising the work of conservation at Mandalay and for revising the lists of antiquities, the local archæological office, in Burma, was transferred from Rangoon to Mandalay.

J. H. MARSHALL,

Director-General of Archæology.

APPENDIX A.

Special Grant-in-aid.—The lakh of rupees provided by the Government of India for assisting the Local Governments in special archaeological works, was further supplemented by Rs19,769, making a total of Rs1,19,769 in all. The following allotments were made:—

	R
Madras	13,418
Bombay	15,813
Bengal	10,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	6,000
United Provinces	19,992
Punjab	25,200
Burma	7,000
Rajputana	2,000
Central Provinces	2,000
Central India	8,000
Excavations at Bahrein	600
Contribution to the Indian Museum for a set of photo-prints from the archæological negatives	1,500
Purchase of antiquities	2,000
Library	5,000
TOTAL	1,18,523

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archæological Surveys for the year 1905-06.

	R
Madras { Archæology	21,624
{ Epigraphy	12,364
Bombay	20,596
Bengal	11,612
United Provinces	13,876
Punjab	14,647
Burma	20,221
D.-G. Archæology	36,690
TOTAL	1,51,630

Sum expended on conservation and excavations including the grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenues.

	R
Madras	27,424
Do. (Excavations)	7,383
Bombay	32,839
Bengal	31,656
Eastern Bengal and Assam	10,555
United Provinces	1,71,433
Punjab { Muhammadan buildings	1,03,587
{ Hindu monuments	1,483
Ajmir	21,200
Burma	72,123
Central India	8,000
Central Provinces	12,476
Bahrein	600
Library	4,992
Antiquities purchased	542
TOTAL	5,09,950

Special Charges.

	R
Director-General's Annual Report	2,867
Epigraphia Indica	3,176
Dr. Burgess' Reports	1,739
TOTAL	7,782
GRAND TOTAL	6,69,362

APPENDIX C.

*Drawings and photographs prepared by the Survey.**Drawings:—*

Madras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<i>nil.</i>
Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
United Provinces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Burma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
D. G. Archæology	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
TOTAL										<u>106</u>

Photographs:—

Madras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	372
Bombay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	190
Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
United Provinces	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	222
Burma	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103
D. G. Archæology (<i>cf.</i> APPENDIX D.)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115
TOTAL										<u>1,222</u>

APPENDIX D.

List of photographic negatives prepared during 1905-06.

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
UNITED PROVINCES.			
1	Agra Fort.	Diwān-i-Khāss: detail of pillar, from West	8½ x 6½
BENGAL.			
2	Konārak	Black Pagoda: Mandapa, from South-East	"
3	"	Ditto ditto, detail of cornice of eastern doorway, from South-East	"
4	"	Ditto ditto, portion of staircase on north recently unearthed, from East	"
5	Rājgir (New)	Excavations in Citadel, pottery unearthed in central mound	6½ x 4½
6	"	Ditto ditto	"
7-8	"	Panoramic view of mounds to west of Citadel and south-west corner of Citadel, from South-West	"
9	"	Citadel, bastion on south rampart after excavation, from South	"
10	"	Ditto, southern gateway, from South	"
11	"	Ditto, south wall, east portion, from South	"
12	"	Ditto, east do., from mound on East	"
13	"	Ditto, west half of central mound, from South	8½ x 6½
14	"	Ditto, east half of central mound, from South	"
15	"	Ditto, Central mound, from North-East	"
16-17	"	Mound, 300 paces west of Citadel, from North	"
18	"	Dargāh at foot of Vipula mountain, from West	6½ x 4½
19	"	Sūraj Kuṇḍ, from North	"
20-22	"	Vipula mountain, western end, panoramic view, from North-West	"
23	Rājgir (Old)	Gr̥dhra Kuṇḍ: first stūpa on pakka pathway	6½ x 4½
24	"	Ditto, from West	"
25	"	Ditto, cave in western spur, from North-East	"
26-28	"	Ditto, panoramic view from pathway on Bāngaṅgā Hill	"
29	"	Ditto, stūpa and other remains on western spur, from West	8½ x 6½
31-39	"	Ditto, cave in western spur, from North	"
33	"	Bāngaṅgā Hill: panoramic view from Chātā Hill	"
34	"	Ditto, pakka pathway, from slope	6½ x 4½
35	"	Ditto, Jain temple, from East	"
36	"	Ditto, shell inscriptions on rocks near	"
37	"	Ditto, from North	"
38	"	Ditto, ditto	"
39	"	Ditto, from South	"
40	"	Ditto, from North	"
41-42	"	Ditto, southern slope	"
43	"	Tank between Bāngaṅgā and Udayagiri, from South	"
44	"	Maniyār Maṭh before demolition of Jain temple from North-East	8½ x 6½
45	"	Ditto, before demolition of Jain temple, showing part of tower unearthed, from South	6½ x 4½
46	"	Ditto, figure of Nāginī adjoining that of Gaṇeśa	"
47	"	Ditto, Śiva in stucco on west portion of base	6½ x 4½
48	"	Ditto, Nāginī and two Nāgas in stucco.	8½ x 6½
49	"	Ditto, Śiva-līṅgaṃ, Kārtikeya (?) and Nāga in stucco	"
50	"	Ditto, Gaṇeśa in stucco	"
51	"	Ditto, after demolition of Jain temple, showing top of tower unearthed	"
52	"	Son Bhaṇḍār Cave, distant view from East	6½ x 4½
53	"	Ditto, ditto	"
54	"	Ditto, detail, from East	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
BENGAL— <i>continued.</i>			
55	Rājgir (Old)	Son Bhaṇḍār Cave, Tirthaṅkara on east face of miniature <i>Caitya</i>	6½ × 4½
56	"	Ditto, Miniature <i>Caitya</i> , from North-East	"
57	"	Ditto, Buddha sculptured on back wall	"
58	"	Raṇa-bhūmi or scene of Bhlma's Contest with Jarāsandha, from East	8½ × 6½
59	"	Ditto, ditto	6½ × 4½
60	"	Sonagiri, from East	"
61-64	"	Vaibhāra Hill, panoramic view from South	"
65-67	"	Ditto, ditto from East	"
68	"	Ditto, east slope, Jarāsandha's <i>baithak</i> , from North-East	"
69	"	Ditto : ditto from South	"
70-71	"	Vaibhāra and Vipula Hills, from inside the valley	"
72-74	"	Vipula Hill, south side and Ratnagiri, from inside the valley	"
75-79	"	Vipula, Ratna, Bāṅgaṅgā and Udaya Hills, from roof of Son Bhaṇḍār	"
80	"	Hot springs, Sarasvati river, etc., from Gaṇeśa shrine on Vipula	8½ × 6½
81	"	Hot springs with stair, from East	"
82	"	Ditto ditto	6½ × 4½
83	"	Hot springs, Sarasvati river, etc., from Gaṇeśa shrine on Vipula	"
84	"	Landscape between Vaibhāra and Vipula, from North-West	"
85	"	Vaibhāra Hill, eastern extremity, caves on north face	"
86	"	Ditto, central portion, from North	"
87-88	"	Ditto, as far as probable site of Sattapaṇṇi monument from North	"
89-90	"	Ditto, distant view showing probable site of Sattapaṇṇi Monument, from North	"
91	"	Ditto, eastern end, Caves on north face from North	8½ × 6½
92	"	Ditto, cave below westernmost Jain temple from West	"
93	"	Ditto ditto	"
94	"	Sattapaṇṇi Hall (?), from South-East	"
95	"	Ditto, from North	"
96-97	"	Ditto, stair on east and walls, from North-East	"
98	"	Colossal mound between Inspection Bungalow and Hot springs, nine volute <i>stūpas</i>	"
99	Rājgir	Group of labourers	"
100	"	Archaeological camp	6½ × 4½
101	Giriek	Remains of monastery, from West	"
102	"	Great <i>stūpa</i> , from South-West	"
103	"	Ditto, from South	"
104	"	Ditto, near view from West	"
105	"	Ditto, detail from East	"
106	"	Image of Gaṇeśa near pathway leading to Great <i>stūpa</i>	"
MISCELLANEOUS.			
107	Miscellaneous	Skt. inscription of Śrīdhruvānandadeva on a copper plate from Angul, obverse	"
108	"	Ditto ditto, reverse	"
109	"	Fifteen coins	"
110	"	Coin	"
111	"	Ditto	"
112	"	Circular stone tablet with a foot-print	"
113	"	Fragment of a carved stone tablet and an inscribed gem	8½ × 6½
114	"	Silver dish	"
115	"	Eight coins	6½ × 4½



List of public libraries, etc., to which copies of Director-General's Annual Report, Part I, are regularly supplied.

I.—COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S. W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institut de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iéna, Paris.
Société Asiatique, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Stadt-Bibliothek, Strassburg.

ITALY.

Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

British School at Athens, Greece.
Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.
Imperial University, Oriental Section, St. Petersburg.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
The Columbia University Library, New York, U. S. A.
John Hopkins University, Baltimore, U. S. A.
McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.
Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.
Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch, Shanghai.
The Public Library, Adelaide, South Australia.

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FOREIGN COLONIES, ETC.

Directeur de l'École Française d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi.

Le Directeur de L'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.

Tokio University, Japan.

Société Historique, Algérienne 2, Place de la Régence, Alger.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The Press Room, Calcutta and Simla.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.

Government Central Museum, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.

Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.

Punjab Public Library, Lahore.

Museum Library, Lahore.

Public Library and Reading Room, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.

Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASSAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

The Chief Commissioner of Coorg's Library, Bangalore.

NATIVE STATES.

HYDERABAD.

The Resident's Library, Hyderabad.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.

RAJPUTANA.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.

BARODA.

Library of the Resident at Baroda.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR

1906-07.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.



SIMLA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, SIMLA:
1908.

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PART I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. The scheme referred to in my annual report for 1904-05, relative to the reorganization of the Archæological Survey Department, received the assent of the Secretary of State in January 1906, and effect was given to it by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 134-14-6, dated the 28th April of the same year. The chief features of this scheme are as follows:—With the exception of the Assistant Superintendent in Western India, the Archæological Staff has been placed on a permanent footing, and the salary of the provincial Superintendents raised to Rs. 500—25—800 a month, a recess of three months in the hills being allowed for all Archæological officers serving under the European leave rules. The names of the Circles moreover, have been changed so as to render them more descriptive and appropriate; the Central Provinces and Berar, formerly under the Superintendent of the Western (or Bombay) Circle, have been transferred to the Eastern or Bengal Circle, the staff of which has been strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent; and the Frontier Circle, where the Archæological work was previously entrusted to the Inspector General of Education as a collateral charge, has been provided with a full time Superintendent. Finally, an appointment of Government Epigraphist for all India has been created in lieu of the former Government Epigraphist in Madras and special provision has been made for the epigraphical work of the Southern Presidency by adding to the staff there an Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy.

Organization.

2. Another change introduced during the year relates to the procedure followed in connection with the allotment of funds from the special grant for Archæology made by the Imperial Government. Owing to the want of a uniform method in the submission of estimates for Archæological works, much time used to be lost in the beginning of each year, in awaiting sanction for the allotments proposed, with the result that in some cases the funds allotted could not be utilized during the financial year. Under the new orders Superintending Engineers are required to forward to the Archæological Superintendents early in November, each year, a list of all archæological works likely to be completed by the end of the following March, together with an approximate estimate of the amount required to finish those which will still be in progress; a list of works sanctioned but not taken in hand; and a general forecast of the works proposed for the coming year. These lists, after being scrutinized and arranged in order, are forwarded by the Local Governments to the Director-General of Archæology with statement of the grant which it is proposed to allot from Provincial Revenue, and the latter is then in a position to advise the Government of India as to grants-in-aid to be made from Imperial sources.

3. The total expenditure on Conservation from Imperial and Provincial sources combined, but excluding the provision made in Native States, amounted to Rs. 5,49,951. Towards this sum the Government of India contributed nearly a lakh, and more than two lakhs were provided by the Local Governments of Burma and the United Provinces. In Burma, the repair of the spire of the Mandalay Palace required a specially large allotment (Rs. 64,873), but apart from this a number of other important works that have been taken up at Mandalay, Syriam and, most particularly, at Pagan, where among the monument

Conservation.

that have been in the repairers' hands this year may be noticed the Kyaukkū Onhmin, and the Seinnyet, Mynikaba, Sulamani, Lawkananda, Bu-Paya, and Sapada Pagodas. In the United Provinces, the liberal allotment made by the Local Government has been mainly devoted to the extended campaign of repair that has now been in progress for several years among the monuments at the Taj and Fort at Agra, at Fatehpur Sikri and at Jaunpur. So also, in the Punjab, the palaces and tombs of the Muhammadan Emperors at Delhi and Lahore have continued to be the chief centres of activity, though in this province as well as in Agra and Oudh funds have been found for several other important undertakings such as the repair of the Dhamekh Tower at Sarnath, of the Jami Masjid at Banda and of some well known tombs at Majhera, Farrukhabad and Thanesar.

4. Among the many historic monuments in other parts of India that have been under repair during the past year the following may be especially mentioned. In the Madras Presidency, the Anantasanagudi Temple and Muhammadan Palace at Hampi, the Ramasvami Temple at Tadpatri and the fortresses of Gooty, Krishnagiri and Tanjore; in Bombay, the Jami Masjid, Ibrahim Rauza and Gol gumbaz at Bijapur, the Harem at Sarkhej, and several valuable structures at Dholka; at Ajmer, the Badshahi Buildings in the Naya Bazar; in the Central Provinces, the temples at Lonar and Kothali and the forts at Chanda and Ballarpur; in Bengal, the Black Pagoda at Kolarak, the temples at Bhubanesvar and the Tomb of Bukhtiyar Khan at Chainpur; in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the remains at Dimapur, the temple of Hayagriva at Hajo, the fort at Munshiganj and several celebrated monuments at Gaur and Panduah.

5. The increased attention given to ancient buildings in Eastern India, which is due in a large measure to the changes in the local administration, is a matter for especial congratulation. A few years ago there were relatively few monuments except the most celebrated ones in Bengal to which the Local Government could devote its care, and some, indeed, among them seemed doomed to suffer irretrievably before they could be taken in hand. With the partition, however, of the two Provinces and the transference of the important groups of buildings at Gaur and Panduah to the Eastern Bengal, the prospects of conservation work in the outlying districts of both Provinces have vastly improved, and a local interest for them has been awakened in many places where it was certainly not existent before.

Native States.

6. While so much has been done for ancient monuments in British India, the progress of conservation work made during the past year in Native States has been equally satisfactory. The Udaipur Darbar has completed the reconstruction of the Jaina Tower at Chitorgarh; H. H. the Maharaja Scindia has continued the work of repair among the monuments at Gwalior; in Chhatarpur State, much money and care has been devoted to the famous group of temples at Khajuraha; and in Jhalawar, all that was needed has been done for the protection of the ruins of Chandravati. These and many other works of less importance sufficiently attest the zealous activity displayed by the Native Darbars in the cause of conservation. Indeed, the only State which still seems backward in responding to the appeals of the Government of India is Kashmir. It is true that some show was made three years ago in instituting a State Department of Archaeology, but so far no practical results have been shown, and the famous and unique monuments of the State are still crumbling to decay.

Pagoda trusts.

7. In connexion with the preservation of Pagodas in Burma, I suggested in 1904 that it might be well to institute an inquiry into the management of the Pagoda trusts formed under section 539 of the code of Civil Procedure, and the inquiry which the Local Government ordered in response to this suggestion, was completed by the Archaeological Superintendent in December 1906. He found that owing to the absence of efficient control, there had been malversation of funds, and that while the preservation of the shrines had been neglected, inordinate sums had been expended on providing entertainments and showy decorations. The recommendation, however, which he submitted with a view to rendering the administration of trust funds subject to control by Deputy Commissioners were not accepted by the Local Government, the Lieutenant,

Governor holding that "the examination of trust funds, the erection of new buildings and the maintenance and repair of Pagodas are not matters with which officers of Government should concern themselves in their official capacity, except in so far as is provided by the Ancient Monuments' preservation Act." Although this view has been taken by the Local Government, it is still hoped that Local officers will use their influence in a non-official capacity with the trustees or owners of religious buildings to prevent the erection in future of corrugated iron structures and other eyesores such as now disfigure so many of the glorious old monuments of Burma

8. Another matter relating to conservation which was dealt with during the year was the publication of a manual of "Principles for the guidance of those entrusted with the care of ancient monuments." The necessity for such a manual for use among Public Works' Officers had long been apparent, and it was hoped that it would prove of value also, if placed in the hands of the owners or trustees of monuments not under Government control, who are seldom reluctant to profit by expert advice unless it happens to clash directly with their own interests. For the most part, the manual recently issued is based on notes which I had personally collected in the course of my tours in India and Burma, but some valuable help was obtained from a set of instructions on the same subject issued many years ago by the Madras Government. Of similar manuals published in other countries little use, unfortunately, could be made as the local conditions which they are designed to meet are radically different from those prevailing in India

9. The work of listing monuments has been mainly confined, as last year, to Rajputana, where Mr. Bhandarkar worked carefully through the antiquities of two more States, namely Sirohi and Marwar. Much of the ground traversed by him had been practically untouched before, and the materials which he has collected together furnish many new and interesting features, among which may be noticed an inscribed *lat* found at Ghantiyala, about 22 miles west of Jodhpur, and the remains of 12 temples of the Gupta period at Osia, 32 miles north of the same place. There still remain five more States in Rajputana to be explored before the lists are complete, but Mr. Bhandarkar is already beginning to cast the material he has amassed into shape and to prepare it for final publication. Mr. Cousens suggests that it will add greatly to the value of the catalogue if small illustrations are inserted of the more important remains, and with this proposal I heartily agree. In Burma, it should be added, most of the initial district lists of monuments were received in the Secretariat, but the collection was not complete at the close of the year. Various additions and changes were made in the standing lists in other parts of India.

10. The museums at Ajmer and Peshawar, towards the latter of which a sum of Rs. 15,000 was contributed as an Imperial subsidy, were both brought to completion, and two new local museums were put in hand, one at Khajuraha and the other at Sarnath. The Khajuraha museum is designed for the protection of a vast array of sculptures which had fallen from one or other of the temples at that site and which cannot be replaced in their original position. At first, it is to be in the form of a rectangular enclosure, against the outer wall of which and some inner dwarf walls the sculptures will be placed; then, as more funds become available, lean-to roofs will be added for the better protection of the sculptures. The museum at Sarnath has been planned on more pretentious lines, as there are crowds of sculptures and other antiquities from the excavations there which require to be most carefully protected. Its plan will eventually be somewhat like that of the old Buddhist monasteries with an open courtyard in the centre and a slightly projecting hall in the middle of each face, but for the present rather less than half of the entire building is being constructed.

11. Of fresh acquisitions for the Archaeological Museums a large number have been made in the course of the year among some of the most noteworthy finds dealt with under the Treasure Trove Act and purchased by Government was a large hoard of king Nahapana's coins found near the village of Jogaltembhi in the Nasik District, and especially valuable by reason of their excellent preservation, and the fact that they furnish us with the first known specimens of the coins of Satakarni I, which appear to have been those of Nahapana's restruck.

Manual of instructions
regarding Conservation.

Listing of monuments

Museums and other
antiquities.

Another interesting find consisted of 356 silver *larins*, brought to light at the village of Saitaoden in the Ratnagiri District, while another, but no less valuable one contained 20 ancient silver coins of Burma which were found at Shwenyaungbu in the Yamethin district. Accounts of these treasure trove coins will be found in the Provincial Reports. Apart from them the Archaeological Department has purchased or received gift of a large number of antiquities of various sorts including manuscripts, stone and brass images, terracottas, seals and coins.

Treasure trove.

12. With regard to acquisitions under the Treasure Trove Act, the question of the procedure to be adopted in dealing with cases under the Act was fully considered by the Government of India and amended instructions were issued in their Resolution No. 889-903, dated the 30th March 1907, in which the following points were specially dealt with. (1) The examination of coins; (2) the selection and distribution of specimens; and (3) the disposal of the surplus. The chief objects of the new instructions is to ensure more careful discrimination being exercised in the acquisition of coins and more exact and uniform records being kept of the original surroundings and exact nature of each find; to promote provincial interest in and to facilitate and encourage the local study of numismatics; and to give private collectors the opportunity of securing any coins of value not required for the State Museums.

Exploration.

13. In the field of Exploration the two most extensive undertakings were those at Kasia and Sarnath. At the former site Dr. Vogel has continued the excavation of the monasteries, the earliest of which appears to date back to the 1st century of our era, and has laid bare also a large number of smaller monuments, chiefly *stupas*, to the south of the central shrine. Among the minor finds made by him may be mentioned more than 500 clay sealings, the great majority of which belong to the "convent of the Great Decease". These sealings having apparently been used for letters cast doubt, in Dr. Vogel's opinion, on the supposed identity of Kasia with the ancient Kusinara, and this doubt has been strengthened by the discovery of a seal *die* bearing a legend which refers it to "the community of frairs at the convent of Holy Visnudevipa." The form *Visnudevipa* corresponds to the *Vethadipa* of the Pali books, where a portion of the relics of Buddah were deposited after the *Mahaparinirvana*, and with this place Dr. Vogel now inclines to identify the modern Kasia.

14. At Sarnath our Excavations brought to light a great array of monuments in the *stupa* area belonging to various dates between the Mauryan epoch and to the 12th or 13th century A. D. Prominent among them is an exceptionally well preserved group of *stupas* in the North-East corner, which appear to have marked some particularly sacred spot and which are of more than usual importance because within the outer and later shells of several of them the earlier structures were found in practically perfect preservation, while in the relic chambers of others numerous sculptures and clay tablets came to light. Many detached antiquities of value were also recovered in this part of the site including among other things parts of a Mauryan railing, bearing inscriptions and a Pali record of the 2nd or 3rd century A. D.—the only known one from Northern India. But the most valuable result of the year's work was the discovery that the northern side of the site is occupied by several extensive monasteries built, one above the other at different intervals of time. The uppermost of these is a singularly handsome structure, and of more imposing proportions than any yet brought to light in India, while the earlier monasteries below, though smaller in plan, are also of fine and massive construction, and in the lowest stratum specially are likely to yield much of value. It should be added that, apart from the value of individual finds, the excavations at Sarnath have added greatly to our knowledge of Indian Art.

15. In the Frontier Province new ground was broken by Dr. Spooner at the small site of Sahri Bahlol near the foot of Takht-i-Bahai where besides architectural remains, a specially rich treasure of Gandhara sculptures was recovered by him which in point of beauty and interest yield to few, if any, of the sculptures of this school yet discovered.

16. Yet another excavation that has yielded results of great import for the history of Buddhist iconographic art was that of the "Petleak" pagoda at

Pagan in Burma, where a long series of terra-cotta plaques has been found built into the walls of an arched corridor or ambulatory which surrounded the pagoda on all sides. These plaques, clear cut and admirably preserved as they are, form a remarkably fine collection of illustrations of the Birth Stories of Buddha, as they were current at Pagan in the eleventh century of our era, and besides throwing light on many points connected with the history of the Jatakas, constitute an important addition to our knowledge of mediæval art.

17. In the Madras Presidency, the famous site of Amaravati, where Mr. Rea continued his digging, yielded another harvest of inscriptions, marble rails sculptures and other miscellaneous antiquities, from some of which it becomes apparent that the site was in occupation by the Buddhists as far back as the Mauryan epoch. Another discovery in the South of India that deserves mention, is that of some ancient Caves, with beds chiselled out of the rock, in the Madura District.

18. Finally, it remains to mention the exavation of the Black Pagoda at Konarak where the sanctum of the temple has been almost completely cleared of the debris in which it had been immured. The *garbhagriha* now proves to be standing to about one-third of its original height, and to be decorated with large niches in which statues were placed, and with the same class of erotic scenes in relief with which the rest of the Temple is ornamented. Round about it have been found many statues executed in green chlorite stone and, strange to say, almost perfectly preserved, despite the thousands of tons of stone heaped up above them.

19. In Kashmir, a most useful piece of work was done by Mr. Nicholls in Survey Work. surveying the most important examples of the wooden architecture of that country. Practically nothing had been done in this direction by earlier archæologists, and a long felt want is now supplied by the carefully measured drawings which are being published in the 2nd part of this Report. Mr. Nicholls also carried out a detailed survey of the celebrated Mughal Gardens of Kashmir and drew up a scheme, in each case, for restoring them, as far as possible, to their ancient form and beauty.

20. In Mandalay, the architectural survey of the Palace Buildings was continued, and a division of labour decided on between the Archæological and Public Works Departments, 18 drawings being executed in the course of the year by the former and 14 by the latter. Six coloured drawings of the tile-work in the Lahore Fort were completed in the office of the Archæological Superintendent, Punjab and United Provinces, besides eight pencil drawings of the Shalimar and Nishat Gardens near Srinagar.

21. Besides the above numerous plans and other drawings, a detailed list of which will be found in the respective Reports, were prepared in connection with conservation work and excavations. They total 131 in all.

22. Accounts of the tours undertaken by the Superintendents will be found Tours. in their respective reports. Mr. Cousens, who officiated as Director-General of Archæology during my absence on leave to Europe, visited Peshawar, Lahore, Delhi and Agra in October 1906, and, later on, Agra, Ajmer, Bhurtpur, Byana and Dig, and finally made over charge of the office to me in Bombay on 22nd December 1906. My own movements were directed towards Burhanpur, Nagpur, Bilaspur and Jhanjgir in the Central Provinces, and afterwards to Calcutta, where I joined Dr. Sten Konow, the newly appointed Epigraphist for India. We proceeded together, on the 22nd January to Burma, and visited Rangoon, Hmauza, Prome and Pagan, and returned to Benares on the 12th February 1907 to undertake the excavations at Sarnath. I left Benares on the 21st February and returned to Head Quarters after visiting Delhi and Agra.

23. The following account of the epigraphical work of the year is supplied by Dr. Sten Konow :--

The number of inscriptions copied during the year was nearly 800. Of these Epigraphy 640 belong to the Southern, 53 to the Western, 29 to the Northern, 11 to the Frontier Circle and 38 to Burma. To the number of inscriptions copied in the

Northern Circle should be added some twenty epigraphs brought to light during the excavations at Sarnath. The inscriptions found in Northern India during the year were comparatively few in number, and owing to the absence of the Superintendent on sick leave, no new inscriptions were copied in the Eastern Circle.

24. The most important of the new inscriptions copied in the Northern circle were found during the excavations carried on at Sarnath and Kasia. The epigraphs brought to light in the former place mainly consist of repetitions of the Buddhist creed and short dedications, some of which go back to Mauryan times, while the latest ones take us down to the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Among these I shall only mention a short dedication containing the name of Kumargupta, who seems to be identical with the ancient Gupta Emperor. This and other epigraphs show that the Gupta period was of the greatest importance for the history of the old Sarnath monasteries. Considerable importance attaches itself to a fragment of a stone umbrella containing a short inscription in Pali and in characters of the second or third century A. D. It is the oldest North Indian inscription written in the sacred language of Southern Buddhism and is of interest for the history of the Pali Canon. Another incomplete inscription found on several fragments of a stone to the west of the Dhamekh Stupa throws some light on the old name of the Sarnath monastery. It is dated in the Kalachuri year corresponding to A. D. and in the reign of the Chedi King Karnadeva, and mentions a gift to the monks in the *Saddharmachakrapravartana mahavihara*. The name *Saddharmachakra* was already known from old seals discovered by Cunningham, specimens of which were also found during the year's excavations. These seals also mention a *gandhakuti* of the Buddha within the *Saddharmachakra*. This *gandhakuti* is also mentioned in some epigraphs on old rail pillars found by Mr. Oertel and during the last years diggings. The fragmentary inscription noticed above helps us to explain these terms. *Saddharmachakra* was the name of the monastery, and the *gandhakuti* probably was a big shrine containing a Buddha statue, within the monastery.

25. The most important epigraphical find at Kasia was a seal die with the legend *sri-vishnudvipa vihari-bhikkhusanghasya*, (the seal of) the community of monks residing in Vishnudvipa. The fact that this is a die, while all other seals discovered at Kasia are casts, has been adduced by Dr. Vogel as making it probable that the old name of the Kasia monastery was Vishnudvipa, which must correspond to the Vethadipa of the Pali books.

26. The inscriptions found during the year in the Western Circle comprise several of considerable interest. One epigraph, copied in a ruined temple at Kiradu in the Mallani District, refers itself to the reign of the Chaulukya Bhimadeva and is dated in Samvat 1235, and mentions a Chohan feudatory of his Madanabrahma. More important is an inscription of the Pratihara Nagabhata, found in a temple in Buchkala, which furnishes the date Samvat. 872 for this ruler, of whom we know that he conquered king Chakrayudha of Kanauj. Some new inscriptions of the feudatory Pratihara Kakkuka, dated Samvat 918, have been discovered at Ghatiyala.

27. A short genealogy of the Paramaras of Chandravati has been discovered at Girvad (Mount Abu). It takes us back to Dharavarsha, for whom the oldest date as yet known is Samvat 1220. Another inscription, found at Kinsaria in the Parbatsar District, introduces us to a new branch of the Chahamana dynasty. In this connexion I shall also mention a collection of about 15,000 coins of Mahapara, found in a mound at Nasik.

28. Most of the inscriptions copied in the Frontier Province had originally been collected by Dr. Stein, and were subsequently transferred to Dr. Spooner's office. No information is forthcoming about their findplaces. Most of them are too fragmentary to be read. But one, which is written in raised Sarada letters, is of importance as showing that the hundreds are not always omitted in dates of the Laukika era used in Kashmir.

29. As will be apparent from the figures given above, the bulk of new inscription as usual comes from Southern India. Among these are some few written in old Brahmi of the 3rd or 2nd century B. C. It has not as yet proved possible to translate them, and it is doubtful whether they are written in an Aryan or a Dravidian dialect. These inscriptions have been found in old caves in the Tinnevely and Madura districts. The caves are probably Buddhist, and the inscriptions furnish valuable proofs of Aryan, probably Buddhist, civilization at a very early date.

30. Most of the South Indian inscriptions copied during the year, however, are of much later date. They contain contributions to the history of almost all the numerous dynasties, of Southern India. As usual, the Vijayanagara dynasties, the families of the Cholas and Pandyas are most frequently represented. With regard to the former, we are introduced to a new member of the Nellore branch of the first dynasty, which was founded by Kampa, the son of Samgama I. Kampa's son Samgama II was reigning in Saka 1278. The new prince brought to light during the year was a brother of his, named Virasri Savana Odeya, who must have reigned simultaneously with his brother, his accession having taken place in Saka 1270 and inscriptions of his being dated in the Saka years 1273, 1275 and 1283.

31. From other inscriptions we learn that Vira Vijaya, the son of Devaraya I, also had the name Vijaya Bukka. He is therefore probably identical with the Vira Bukka mentioned in an inscription from A. D. 1423-24. His son Devaraya II ascended the throne in A. D. 1420-21, so that father and son would have reigned simultaneously. Two new inscriptions refer to disturbances caused by a war against the Gajapati king of Orissa during the reign of his brother's son Mallikarjuna, and thus confirm the information about the invasion by the Orissa king which had been gathered from indications in a Sanskrit play.

32. During last year's operations Mr. Venkayya was able to show that the initial date of the old Pandya king Varaguna was A. D. 862-63. Among the new inscriptions copied during the year now under review are two sets of copper plates from Sinnamanur in the Madura district, which contain some additional information about the genealogy of the Pandyas. The genealogy opens with Arikesarin, who is called Maravarman in other sources. He claims to have defeated the Pallavas, at Sankaramangai, and this event is probably identical with the fight mentioned in the Udayendiram grant of the Pallavas Nandivarman. Arikesarin's time would then be the middle of the eighth century. His great grand son was Varaguna, but this king had a grandson Varagunavarman, and he is probably the Varaguna whose accession took place in A. D. 862-63. His father was Maravarman Srivallabha Ekavira, who is stated to have conquered a certain Maya Pandya. We may infer from this that there were more than one branch of the Pandyas ruling at the same time. On the whole, there are still many points in the history of the Pandyas which will have to be settled by future research, though much has of late been done to remove the veil surrounding it.

33. An inscription from Elvanasur in South Arcot, which belongs to the 9th century, seems to show that Pandya influence then extended far into the Pallava country. Towards the end of that country, however, the Cholas became the paramount power in Southern India. An inscription in the Kanthesvara Manikanthesvara temple at Tirumalpuram in North Arcot informs us that the father of Parantaka I (whose accession took place between the 15th January and 25th July 1907), reigned 22 years, and that Parantaka himself was known as Parakesarivarman "who took Madirai (Madura) and Ilam (Ceylon)." It seems that he was at war with the Pandyas three times during his reign. The title of "conqueror of Madura" occurs in inscriptions from his third year. In his twelfth year he assumes the title "a Rama in warfare", after a war in which the Pandyas were assisted by the King of Ceylon. The title mentioned above and referring to a conquest of Ceylon is only found in inscriptions from his last years, and he probably assumed it after a third expedition.

34. The interval between Parantaka I, the last of whose inscriptions is dated in A. D. 947-48, and Rajaraja I Rajakesarivarman, who ascended the throne between the 25th June and 25th July 985, is still very unsatisfactorily

known. An inscription of Parantaka's grandson Sundara Chola or Parantaka II seems to exist in the Sivayoganathasvamin temple at Tiruvisalur in the Tanjore District. It is, however, built into the wall and could not be copied. Two new inscriptions of Parakasavarman perhaps refer to his son Aditya II Karikala. Seven new inscriptions refer to a Parthivendradivarma, who was perhaps a feudatory of this prince.

35. A new inscription of Rajaraja I informs us that he was also known as Mummadi Choladeva. Another, from his eleventh year, shows that the worship of Hanumat was then sufficiently established in the Tamil country, as the gift of a lamp to a shrine of this god is recorded. In the times of Rajendra Chola I, who began to reign between the 27th March and the 7th July 1012, the Jayangonda-Chola-mandalam or Tondai-nadu must have extended northwards up to the Nellore district. This must be inferred from Chola inscriptions in Tamil found in Punganur in North Arcot and adjoining districts from that time and onwards.

36. More than 900 impressions copied by Mr. Butterworth in Nellore were transferred to Mr. Venkayya's office during the year 1905-06. They have all now been examined and compared with the printed texts.

37. The inscriptions copied in Burma during the year do not contain much historical information. Most of them are Buddhist, but none of them contain any facts which can be used for inferences about the history of Buddhism in Burma.

38. In addition to the Annual Reports of the provincial officers and two of the Director-General, parts 4, 5, 6 and 7 of volume VIII and part I of volume IX of the *Epigraphia Indica* were issued during the year. The index to Volume VIII was also completed and prepared for the press. The final proof of the volume on "Pallava Architecture" by Mr. Rea was submitted to the Government of Madras and orders were passed for its publication. It may be stated here that with the July number of the ninth volume, the editorship of the *Epigraphia Indica* was transferred from Dr. E. Hultzsch to Dr. Sten Konow, the Government Epigraphist for India. Reports and publications.

39. 381 new volumes were added to the library during the year, 107 being purchased and 274 acquired as presents or in exchange for the publications of this Department. None of these call for any special mention. Library.

40. The reorganization referred to in paragraph 1 above necessitated the appointment of several new officers in the archæological staff. Mr. A. H. Longhurst was appointed Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Circle; Doctor D. B. Spooner, Superintendent, Frontier Circle; Doctor Sten Konow, Government Epigraphist for India; and Mr. V. Venkayya, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy in Madras. Doctor Bloch went on combined leave, on medical certificate, for thirteen months and six days from the 7th November 1906, and Mr. Longhurst officiated for him with effect from the 16th January 1907. Eight months combined leave was also taken by me with effect from the 14th April 1906 and Mr. H. Cousens, Superintendent, Western Circle, officiated during my absence, while Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar held the current charge of Mr. Cousens' office. The Archæological scholarships continued to be held by Pt. Daya Ram Sahni, M. A., and Maulvi Ghulam Yazdani, B. A. Personnel.

The Head Quarters of the Southern Circle [were transferred to Madras from Bangalore.

J. H. MARSHALL,
Director General of Archaeology.

APPENDIX A.

Special Grant-in-aid.—The lakh of rupees provided by the Government of India for assisting the Local Governments in special archæological works, was further supplemented by Rs. 19,000 making a total of Rs. 1,19,000 in all.

The following allotments were made:—

					Rs.
Madras	...	...	...	...	12,000
Bombay	...	...	...	...	11,000
Bengal	...	...	...	...	11,000
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	17,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	10,000
Burma	...	...	...	...	10,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	...	...	...	4,000
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	6,200
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	15,500
Ajmer	...	...	...	...	1,000
Central India	...	...	...	...	10,000
Library	...	...	...	...	5,000
Purchase of antiquities	2,000
Carriage of photo negatives from Calcutta to Simla	393
Total					1,15,093

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APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archaeological Department for the year 1906-07.

				Rs.
Southern Circle	{	Archæology	...	22,277
		Epigraphy	...	13,422
Western "	...	...	...	15,355
Eastern "	...	...	...	10,366
Northern "	{	Superintendent	...	14,780
		Surveyor	...	16,217
Burma "	...	...	...	24,183
Frontier "	...	...	...	7,561
Director-General of Archaeology and Government Epigraphist for India				42,691
Total				1,66,852

Sum expended on conservation and excavations, including the grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenues.

				Rs.
Madras	...	...	...	25,000
" (Excavations)	...	...	...	9,045
Bombay	...	...	...	31,011
Bengal	...	...	...	51,886
United Provinces (Muhammadian Buildings)				1,14,405
" " (Hindu " )	...	...	...	6,148
" " (Excavations)	...	...	...	8,700
Punjab (Muhammadian Buildings)				57,126
" (Hindu " )	...	...	...	95
Eastern Bengal and Assam				37,931
Central Provinces				39,906
Ajmer				30,013
Burma				1,25,930
North-West Frontier Province				490
" " " (Excavations)	...	...	...	685
Central India				5,000
Bahrein (Excavations)				1,000
Library				4,900
Antiquities				620
Total				5,49,951

SPECIAL CHARGES.

Director-General's Annual Report				33
Epigraphia Indica				1,642
Total				1,675

GRAND TOTAL ... 7,18,478

APPENDIX C.

Drawings and Photographs prepared by the Survey.

Drawings :—

					Rs.
Southern Circle,	...	...	...	...	2
Western	"	...	...	...	...
Eastern	"	...	...	...	16
Northern	"	Superintendent,	...	...	18
"	"	Surveyor	...	...	49
Burma	"	...	...	...	22
Frontier	"	...	...	...	2
Director-General, Archæology		...	...	...	22
Total					131

Photographs :—

					Rs.
Southern Circle Superintendent	...	...	...	...	289
"	"	Assistant Superintendent	...	...	14
Western	"	...	...	...	212
Eastern	"	...	...	...	30
Northern	"	Superintendent	...	...	44
"	"	Surveyor	197
Burma	"	102
Frontier	"	87
Director-General, Archæology...		668
Total					1,643

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Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Stra.
1	Minnanthu	Sulamani Pagoda, South-East	6½ x 4½
2	Myinpagau	Myinkaba Pagoda, West	"
3	"	Manuha Temple, South-East	"
4	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
5	"	Nanpaya Pagoda, South	"
6	"	" North-East	"
7	"	Pawdawmu Pagoda North-East	"
8	"	Seinnyet Pagoda, Detail, South	"
9	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
10	"	" General view, South	"
11	Nyaung-u	Hmyathat Onhmin cave	"
12	"	Thamiwhet Onhmin cave	"
13	"	Kyaukko Onhmin cave	"
14	"	Sapada Pagoda	"
15	Pagan ...	Ananda Pagoda, South	"
16	"	" Second Storey, Terra Cotta, No. 820	"
17	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
18-21	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
22-27	"	" First Storey, " No. 894 to No. 899 from East	"
28	"	Bupaya Pagoda, South-West	"
29	"	Gawdawpalin Pagoda, East	"
30	"	Mahabodhi Pagoda, from North-East	"
31	"	" from South-East	"
32	"	Mimalaung Kyaung, South-East	"
33-34	"	Mingalazedi Pagoda, East	"
35	"	Ngakywenadaung Pagoda, South-East	"
36	"	Nathlaung Kyaung, South-East	"
37	"	Pitaka taik or Library, South-East	"
38	"	Patothamya Pagoda, South-East	"
39	"	Shwekugyi Pagoda, South-East	"
40	"	Shwesandaw Pagoda, East	"

APPENDIX D—*cont'd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size
41	Pagan	Shwesandaw Pagoda, East	6½ x 4½
42	"	Building near Shwesandaw Pagoda, South-East ...	"
43	"	Recumbent Image of Buddha in the Building near Shwesandaw Pagoda, North-East	"
44	Taiyipyitsaya	Lawkananda Pagoda, South-East	"
45	"	" " " "	"
46	Pagan ...	Thatbyinnyu Pagoda, South-East	"
47	"	" " " "	"
48	"	Upali thein or Ordination Hall, South	"
49	"	" " " "	"
50	"	Tilominlow Pagoda, South-East	"
51	Pwazaw ...	Damayazika Pagoda, South-East	"
52	"	Damayangyi Pagoda, South-East	"
53	Thiipyitsaya	Petleik Pagoda, General view from North-East ...	"
54	"	" " " "	"
55	"	" " " from East	"
56	"	Petleik and another big Pagoda, from North-West ...	"
57	"	" " " from South-East	"
58	"	Petleik Pagoda, with details from West	"
59-63	"	" details with Terra cotta figures	"
64	"	" Terra cotta figure No. 137	5 x 4
65	"	" " No. 138, Godha Jat, East	"
66	"	" " No. 138, Godha Jat, East	"
67	"	" " No. 139, Ubhatobhatta, East	"
68	"	" " No. 140, Kaka, East	"
69	"	" " No. 141, Godha, East	"
70	"	" " No. 143, Virocha (NA), East	"
71	"	" " No. 228, Kamaniggaha East	"
72	"	" " No. 230, Dutiyapalayi, East	"
73	"	" " No. 230, Dutiyapalayi East	"
74	"	" " No. 232, Vinathuna, East	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place	Description.	Size.
75	Thiy ipytsaya	Petteik Pagoda, Terra cotta figure No. 234, Asitabhu, East	6½ × 4½
76	"	" " No. 235, Vachchhanakha, East	"
77	"	" " No. 238, Ekapada, East	5 × 4
78	"	" " No. 240, Mahapingala, East	"
79	"	" " No. 243, Guttala, East ...	6½ × 4½
80	"	" " No. 245, Mulapariyaya East	5 × 4
81	"	" " No. 246 Telovada, East	"
82	"	" " No. 247, Padanjali, East	"
83	"	" " No. 247, Padanjali, East	"
84	"	" " No. 249, Sala, East ...	"
85	"	" " No. 250, Kapi, East ...	"
86	"	" " No. 252, Tilamutthi, East	"
87	"	" " No. 252, Tilamuthi, East	"
88	"	" " No. 253 Manikantha, East	"
89	"	" " No. 253, Manikantha, East	"
90	"	" " No. 254, Kundakasindhava, East ...	"
91	"	" " No. 254, Kundakisindhava, East ...	"
92	"	" " No. 255, Yavani So Matta (Fawsboll, Sarka), East	"
93	"	" " No. 255, do. (Fawsboll, Sarka), East	"
94	"	" " No. 256, Jarudapana, East	"
95	"	" " No. 256, Jarudapana, East	"
96	"	" " No. 258, Mandhatu, North	6½ × 4½
97	"	" " No. 259, Tiritavachchha, North ...	"
98	"	" " No. 260, Duta, North ...	"
99	"	" " No. 261, Paduma, North	"
100	"	" " No. 263, Chulapalobbhana, North ...	"
101	"	" " No. 264, Mahapanada, North ...	"
102	"	" " No. 265, Khurappa, North	"
103	"	" " No. 267, Kakka'a, North	"

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
104	Thiipyitsaya	Petleik Pagoda, Terra cotta figure No. 268, Aramadusa, North	6½ x 4½
105	"	" " No. 269, Sujata, North	"
106	"	" " No. 270, Uluka, North	"
107	"	" " No. 286, Saluka, West	"
108	"	" " No. 288, Muchchhadduna, West ...	"
109	"	" " No. 289, Manahchhanda, West ...	"
110	"	" " No. 290, Silavimamsa, West	"
111	"	" " No. 291, Bhadraghata, West ...	"
112	"	" " No. 292, Supatta, West.	"
113	"	" " No. 293, Kayachhinda, West. ...	"
114	"	" " No. 294, Jambuka, West...	"
115	"	" " No. 295, Anta, West ...	"
116	"	" " No. 296, Anantapayi (Fawsboll Samuddha), West ...	"
117	"	" " No. 298, Kamatappata, (Fawsboll Kamavitapa), West. ...	"
118	"	" " No. 298, Udumbara, West	"
119	"	" " No. 299, Komayaputta, West ...	"
120	"	" " No. 300, Baka, West ...	"
121	"	" " No. 301, Chulakainga West	"
122	"	" " No. 302, Maha assaroha, West ...	"
123	"	" " No. 303, Ekaraja, West...	"
124	"	" " No. 322, Duddabhaya, West ...	"
125	"	" " No. 305, Sitamamsana ...	"
126	"	" " No. 317, Matarodana, South ...	"
127	"	" " No. 317, Matarodana, South ...	"

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place	Description.	Size.
128	Thiyyipitaya,	Petleik Pagoda, Terra cotta figure No. 318, Kanavira, South ...	6½ × 4½
129	"	" " No. 309, Tittira, South... ..	"
130	"	" " No. 320 Subachcha, South	"
131	"	" " No. 322, Duddabhaya	"
132	"	" " No. 325, Godha, South	"
133	"	" " No. 349, Sandhibbada, East	5 × 4
134	"	" " No. 351, Manikundala, East	"
135	"	" " No. 358, Chuladhamma, Pala, East	"
136	"	" " No. 358, Chuladhamma, Pala, East	"
137	"	" " No. 361, Vannaroha, East	"
138	"	" " No. 362, Silavimamsa, East	"
139	"	" " No. 363, Hiri, East	"
140	"	" " No. 364, Khajjopana, East	"
141	"	" " No. 365, Ahigundika, East	"
142	"	" " No. 365, Ahigundika, East	"
143	"	" " No. 369, Mittavinda, East	"
144	"	" " No. 369, Mittavinda, East	"
145	"	" " No. 370, Patasa, East	"
146	"	" " No. 370, Patasa, East	"
147	"	" " No. 372, Miga, (Fawsboll Migapouka), East	"
148	"	" " No. 460, Yuvanjoya, East	"
149	"	" " No. 451, Dasaratha, East	"

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
150	Thiipyitsaya	Petleik Pagoda, Terra cotta figure No. 463, Suppara, East ...	5 × 4
151	"	" " No. 465, Bhaddasala, East ...	"
152	"	" " No. 467, Kama, East ...	"
153	"	" " No. 468, Janasandha, East ...	"
154	"	" " No. 472, Mahapaduma, East ...	"
155	"	" " No. 473, Mittamitta, East ...	"
156	"	" " No. 477, Chulanarada, East ...	"
157	"	" " No. 477, Chulanarada, East ...	"
158	"	" " No. 478, Data, East ...	"
159	"	" " No. 479, Kalinga, East ...	"
160	"	" " No. 479, Kalinga, East ...	"
161	"	" " No. 480, Akitti, East ...	"
162	"	" " No. 484, Suvamatuposa East ...	6½ × 4½
163	"	" " No. 110, Chandakinnara	"
164	"	" " No. 486, Mahanikusa, North ...	"
165	"	" " No. 487, Uddala, North	"
166	"	" " No. 489, Suruchi, North	"
167	"	" " No. 491, Mahamora, North ...	"
168	"	" " No. 493, Mahavanija, North ...	"
169	"	" " No. 494, Sadhina, North	"
170	"	" " No. 496, Bhikkhapa, Rampara, North ...	"
171	"	" " No. 387, Suchi, North ...	"
172	"	" " No. 493 Vanija, East ...	"
173	"	" " No. 494, Sadhina, East	"
174	"	" " No. 495, Dasabrahma- na, East ...	"

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
175	Thiipyitsaya	Petleik Pagoda, Terra cotta figure No. 496, Bhikkhaparam para, East ...	6½ x 4½
176	"	" " No. 497, Velama ...	"
177	"	" " No. 498, Mahagovinda, East ...	"
178	"	" " No. 499, Sumedha pandita, East ...	"
179	"	" " No. 500, Mata [m] ga, East ...	"
180	"	" " No. 501, Chittasambhuta, East ...	"
181	"	" " No. 502, Sivi, East ...	"
182	"	" " No. 503, Sirimanda, East ...	"
183	"	" " No. 504, Rohanta, East ...	"
184	"	" " No. 505, Hamsa, East ...	"
185	"	" " No. 506, Sattigumba, East ...	"
186	"	" " No. 507, Bhallaliya, East ...	"
187	"	" " No. 508, Somanassa East ...	"
188	"	" " No. 509, Champiyya, East ...	"
189	"	" " No. 510, Mahapalobha, East ...	"
190	"	" " No. 511, Panchapandita, East ...	"
191	"	" " No. 512, Hatthipala, East ...	"
192	"	" " No. 513, Ayoghara, East ...	"
193	"	" " No. 514, Kimchhanda, East ...	"
194	"	" " No. 515, Kumbha, East ...	"
195	"	" " No. 378, Abariya, East ...	"
196	"	" " No. 517, Chhaddanta, East ...	"
197	"	" " No. 518, Sambhava, East ...	"
198	"	" " No. 519, Mahakapi, East ...	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
199	Thiipyitsaya	Petleik Pagoda, Terra cotta figure No. 520, Dakarakk hasa, East. ...	6½ × 4½
200	"	" " No. 521, Pandara, East	"
201	"	" " No. 521, Pandara, East	"
202	"	" " No. 522, Sambhula, East	"
203	"	" " No. 523, Gandatinda, East. ...	"
204	"	" " No. 524, Tesakunka, East	"
205	"	" " No. 525, Sarabhanga East	"
206	"	" " No. 526, Alambusa, East	"
207	"	" " No. 527, Sanikhapala, East ...	"
208	"	" " No. 529, Nalini, East ...	"
209	"	" " No. 530, Ummadanti, East ...	"
210	"	" " No. 531, Bodhiparivara, East ...	"
211	"	" " No. 532, Sonaka, East...	"
212	"	" " No. 533, Sankichcha, East	"
213	"	" " No. 534, Kusaraja, East	"
214	"	" " No. 535, Sonananda, East	"
215	"	" " No. 536, Chulabamas, East ...	"
216	"	" " No. 537, Mahabamssa, East ...	"
217	"	" " No. 538, Sudha, Bhojana, East ...	"
218	"	" " No. 539, Kunala, East ...	"
219	"	" " No. 540, Mahasutasoma, East ...	"
220	"	" " No. 541, Temiya, East ...	"
221	"	" " No. 542, Janaka, East ...	"
222	"	" " No. 543, Sama East ...	"
223	"	" " No. 544, Nimi, East ...	"
224	"	" " No. 544, Nimi, East ...	"

APENDIX D.—*contd*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
225	Thiipyit- saya.	Petleik Pagoda, Terra cotta figure No. 54, Mahosadha, East ...	6½ × 4½
226	"	No. 546, Chandakumara, East ...	"
227	"	No. 547, Bhuridatta, East	"
228	"	No. 547, Bhuridatta, East	"
229	"	No. 548, Mahanarada- kassapa, East ...	"
230	"	Found on Excavation at Petleik Terra cotta figure No. 6, Devadhamma ...	"
231	"	No. 9, Makhadeva ...	"
232	"	No. 10, Subhavihara ...	"
233	"	No. 11, Lakkhana ...	"
234	"	No. 15, Kharadiya ...	"
235	"	No. 15, Kharadiya ...	"
236	"	No. 16, Tipallatthamiga	"
237	"	No. 19, Ayachitabhatta	"
238	"	No. 20, Nalapana ...	"
239	"	No. 22, Kukkura ...	"
240	"	No. 23, Bhojajana ...	"
241	"	No. 25, Tittba ...	"
242	"	No. 27, Abhinha ...	"
243	"	No. 28, Nandivisala ...	"
244	"	No. 29, Kanha ...	"
245	"	No. 32, Nachchhana ...	"
246	"	No. 33, Sammodhamana	"
247	"	No. 40, Khadirangara ..	"
248	"	No. 42, Kapota ...	"
249	"	No. 57, Vanarinda ...	"
250	"	No. 66, Mudulakkhana	"

APENDIX D.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
251	Thiipyitsaya	Found on Excavation at Petleik, Terra cotta figure No. 70, Kuddala, West	6½ × 4½
252	"	" " " No. 95, Mahasudasana...	"
253	"	" " " No. 100, Ajatarupa ...	"
254	"	" " " No. 104, Mittavinda ...	"
255	"	" " " No. 110, Sabbasahara ...	"
256	"	" " " No. 116, Dubbachcha ...	"
257	"	" " " No. 118, Vattaka ...	"
258	"	" " " No. 124, Amba ...	"
259	"	" " " No. 129, Aggika ...	"
260	"	" " " No. 133, Ghatasana ...	"
261	"	" " " No. 151, Rapvada ...	"
262	"	" " " No. 153, Sukara ...	"
263	"	" " " No. 154, Magha ...	"
264	"	" " " No. 184, Giridatta ...	"
265	"	" " " No. 211, Somadatta ...	"
266	"	" " " No. 285 Manisukara ...	"
267	"	" " " No. 326, Kakkaru ...	"
268	"	" " " No. 329, Kalabahu, West	"
269	"	" " " No. 330, Silavimamsa	"
270	"	" " " No. 340, Viseyha ...	"
271	"	" " " No. 347, Ayakuta ...	"
272	"	" " " No. 348, Aranna ...	"
273	"	" " " No. 354, Miga ...	"

APPENDIX D—contd.

Serial No.	Name of place	Description.	Size.
274	Thiipyitsaya.	Found on Excavation at Petleik, Terra cotta Figure No. 377, Setakilu ...	6½ x 4½
275	"	" " " No. 421, Bhangamala ...	"
276	"	" " " No. 439, Chatudvara ..	"
277	"	" " " No. 443, Chulabodhi ...	"
278	"	" " " No. 444, Kanhadipayana	"
279	"	" " " No. 445, Nigrodha ...	"
280	"	" " " No. 446, Takkala ...	"
281	"	" " " No. 447, Mahadhamma-pala ...	"
282	"	" " " No. 458, Udaya ...	"
283	"	" " " No. 518, Ayoghara ...	"
284	"	" " " No. 549, Vidhura ...	"
285— 293	"	Terra cotta figures (Broken)	"
294— 295	"	" " " Broken images of lion ...	"
296	"	" " " Claws of lions on 2 pieces of stones ...	"
297	"	" " " A seated Buddha image... ..	"
298	"	" " " Votive tablet with 3: Buddha figures	"
299— 300	"	" " " Broken votive tablets with seated Buddhas ...	"
301— 303	"	" " " Votive inscriptions by Aniruddha ...	"
304	"	Big pagoda on the east side of Petleik pagoda, general view from East	"
305	"	" " " " " general view from South-West	"
306	"	Terra cotta figures in the South of the cave near the Big Pagoda, South	"
307	"	Terra cotta figures No. 128, Bilaravatth, Found on Excavation, East	"
308	"	Terra cotta figure No. 134, Jhanasadhana, East ...	5 x 4

APPENDIX D—contd.

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
309	Thiipyitsaya	Terra cotta figure No. 240, Mahapingula, East ...	6½ × 4½
310	"	" No. 255, Yavasomatta, East ...	"
311	"	" No. 370, Palasa, East ...	"
312	"	" No. 371, Kosala, East ...	"
313	"	" No. 372, Miga, East ...	"
314	"	" No. 378, Darinukhi, East ...	"
315— 316 }	"	"	"
317	"	" Akalama ...	"
318	"	" No. 422, Chetiya site in the North ...	"
319	"	" No. 423, Inda ...	"
320— 342 }	Rangoon	Shwedagon Pagoda, various	"
UNITED PROVINCES.			
343	Sarnath ...	Stupa A; south-east; before demolition ...	6½ × 8½
344	"	" north-west; " ...	6½ × 4½
345	"	Stupa B; south-east, " ...	6½ × 8½
346	"	" south-west " ...	"
347	"	Dhamekh stupa, west ...	"
348	"	" south ...	"
349	"	View of Asoka pillar from west ...	"
350	"	" " from south ...	"
351	"	Stupa Y, in trench X, before demolition ...	...
352	"	Wall, in trench V ...	8½ × 6½
353	"	Two stupas to the east of stupa XXXIV, in trench V ...	6½ × 4½
854	"	Stone pavement in trench V, from south-east ...	"
355	"	South-west view of stupa, to the north-west of stupa XXXV before demolition ...	"
356	"	Wall running east to west about the middle of trench Z ...	8½ × 6½
357	"	Another wall some 30 feet south of above ...	8½ × 4½
358	"	Doorway to south chapel of Vihara ...	8½ × 4
359	"	South-west wall of Vihara ...	"
360	"	Small stupa in the south chapel of Vihara, before reconstruction ...	6½ × 4½
361	"	Fragment of wall east of stupa No. XII in trench W, before demolition ...	6½ × 8½

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
362	"	Stupas XII and XIV, and another stupa to their west, in trench W	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
363—5	"	{ Stupas XII and XIV, and another stupa to their west, in trench W { Views of stupas in trench X	" "
366	"	Lower end of Asoka pillar showing rough surface ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$
367	"	Basement of a stupa in trench W.	"
368— 70	"	South-west portion of building X in north-west corner of trench X	"
371— 73	"	View of excavations east of the Main Shrine ...	"

13DGA

APPENDIX D.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
UNITED PROVINCES— <i>contd.</i>			
409	Sarnath	Fragment of stone railing on outer face of north wall of <i>stupa</i> XXV in trench V.	4½ × 6½
410	"	Stone column outside south-west corner of <i>stupa</i> XXV in trench V, North face.	"
411	"	<i>Stupa</i> in trench V, west to <i>stupa</i> XXXV	"
412	"	<i>Stupa</i> in south chapel of main shrine after restoration ..	4½ × 6½
413	"	Wall No. XXX in trench V	"
414	"	North east plinth of a <i>stupa</i> on the south-west corner of main-shrine.	"
415	"	North-east plinth of a <i>stupa</i> on the south-west Corner of mainshrine.	"
416	"	<i>Stupas</i> XII and XIII in trench W	"
417	"	Dhamekh <i>stupa</i> with earth rampart	"
418	"	View of Chaukhandi <i>stupa</i>	6½ × 8½
419-420	"	Monastery to the west of Asoka pillar in trench X ...	"
421-422	"	<i>Stupas</i> in north of trench X	"
423	"	View of 3 <i>stupas</i> in trench X	"
424	"	North side of main shrine showing the walls excavated ...	"
425-427	"	View of excavations, in trench V, south-east... ..	"
428-429	"	Detail view of same showing double row of <i>stupas</i> I-XIII	"
430	"	<i>Stupas</i> XII, XIV. and another structure in trench W ...	"
431	"	Interior wall of upper monastery in trench Z ...	"
432-433	"	View of trench D	"
434	"	<i>Stupa</i> on the south-side of Jagat Singh's <i>stupa</i> ...	"
435	"	East portion of trench Z	"
436	"	View showing different strata of soil in South portion of trench Z	"
437	"	View of wall along south edge of trench D, with Jaina temple enclosure in back ground	"
438	"	South portion of trench Z	"
439 to 440	} "	Two <i>Stupas</i> in trench Z	"
441	"	Chaukhandi <i>stupa</i> , view from the west showing stairs and old excavations.	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
UNITED PROVINCES— <i>contd.</i>			
442	Sarnath	Museum at Sarnath from North	6½ × 8½
443	"	<i>stupa</i> to south of Jagat Singh <i>stupa</i>	"
444 to 445 446 to 448	}	General view of trench X showing the buildings to north-west.	"
		General view of excavations	"
449	"	Jaina temple at Sarnath	"
450	"	Jhanwa Jharan mound	"
451-2	"	Temple at Jhanwa Jharan	"
453	"	West elevation of wall in trench Y.	6½ × 4½
454	"	Wall of upper monastery in trench Z.	"
455	"	Platform in trench V... ..	"
456	"	General view of excavations	"
457	"	Detail of niches in Dhamekh <i>stupa</i> , north-east side	"
458	"	Details of niches in Dhamekh <i>stupa</i> , east side	"
459	"	Details of Dhamekh <i>stupa</i> , south-east side	"
460	"	Details of ornamental brick walls in trench Z.	"
461 to 464	}	Mauryan capitals	"
465 to 468		Pieces of pottery	"
469 to 470	}	"	6½ × 8½
471	"	Carved stone	6½ × 4½
472	"	Clay votive tablets	"
473	"	Two stone elephants	"
474	"	Sculptured pillar	"
475 to 482	}	" stones	"
483	"	Mauryan column with carvings	"
484	"	Carved brick	"
485	"	Sculptured stones with Svastika	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Site.
UNITED PROVINCES— <i>contd.</i>			
486 to 499	} Sarnath	Carved stones	6½ × 4½
500	"	Pestle and mortor	"
501	"	Almsbowl and carved bricks	"
502	"	Sculptured stone with horse and two warriors	"
503	"	Ditto ditto rider	"
504	"	Buddha in Dharma chakramudra	"
505 to 506	} "	Capital and base of a pillar	"
507	"	Bases of statues	"
508 to 512	} "	Carved stones	"
513	"	An elephant head and a capital of a pillar	"
414 to 573	} "	Statues and statuettes	"
574 to 575	} "	General view of site under excavation	10 × 12
576	Parkhama (Mathura)	Statue of Hanuman	6½ × 8½
577 to 578	} "	Colossal statue of Bodhisattva	"
579	"	Statue of Hanuman	"
580	Sahgaura (Gorakhpur)	General view of mound locally known as Tikar-dih, from south.	6½ × 4½
581	"	" " " " north.	"
582	Rudarpur (Gorakhpur)	Colossal statue of Visnu	"
583	"	Ganesa in a dancing attitude	"
584	"	Sculptures	"
585	Sohnag (Gorakhpur).	View of a mound before excavation; from east	"
586	"	View of the same after excavation, from south-east	"
587	"	Terracotta image of Buddha	"

13DGA

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
BENGAL—concl'd.			
614	Balahun (Saran).	Siva lingam under a large pakri tree	6½ x 4½
615	Kachnar (Saran).	General view of gigantic mound to south of village ; from south-west.	"
616	Champur (Saran).	Mehudar temple, some 2 miles from Champur, from north-east.	"
617	"	Raniji-ka-temple on the Dahanadi, from north-east ...	"
618	"	Radha Krishna's temple on the Dahanadi ; from south-east	"
619	Hasunpura (Saran).	Colossal statue of Visnu	"
621	"	Lamp post in Sayyid Husan's Dargah	"
622	"	Carved basalt beam	"
623	Bhikhaband (Saran).	Temple of Ghazi Miyan	"
624	Tajpur (Saran).	A stone containing the navgrahas lying in a Muhammadan Dargah.	"
625	Chiran (Saran).	General view of old masjid, from east	"
626	"	South-west corner of old masjid from inside the prayer chamber.	"
CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
627	Burhanpur	Hathi mahal, general view from east	"
628	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
629	"	Detail of facade of Jami masjid	"
630	"	Interior view of Jami Masjid ; from north	"
631	"	North east minar of Jami Masjid, from roof of prayer chamber.	"
632	"	Bibi-ki-masjid ; general view from north-east ...	"
633	"	" " " " view of southern dome from inside prayer chamber.	"
634	"	Churi-walon-ki masjid, front view	"
635	"	" " " " detail of carved wooden bracket built in southern minor	"
636	"	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
637	"	Nameless ruined tomb to east of Adil Khan's mausoleum ; from south-east.	"
638	"	Ruined tomb to left of Adil Khan's, from south east ...	"

APPENDIX D - *contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
CENTRAL PROVINCES-- <i>concl'd.</i>			
639	Burhanpur	Shah Shuja's tomb ; general view from north-east ...	6½ x 4½
640	"	" " south-west ...	"
641	"	Mausoleum of Shah Navaz ; from south-east ...	"
642	"	" detail of east side ...	"
643-4	"	Raja-ki-chhatri ; from south-east ...	"
645	"	Statue of Visnu in black marble in the Museum ...	"
646	"	Sculptured stone in Museum ...	"
647	Nagpur	Gaja Simha in Museum ...	"
648	Jhanjgir (Bilaspur.)	Unfinished temple from south-east ...	"
649	"	" from south ...	"
650	"	" detail of doorway from east ...	"
651	"	" " ...	"
652	"	South-east portion of small temple ...	"
653	"	Small temple ; detail of doorway from east ...	"
654	"	Remains of mandapa of small temple ...	"
655	Adbhar (Bilaspur.)	Sculptured doorway of ruined temple from west ...	"
656	"	Inner side of gateway of ruined temple from south-east ...	"
657	"	Image of Mahisasura mardini in ruined temple ...	"
658	Gunji (Bilaspur.)	View of rockcut iscription near a water-fall called Damaudara.	"
659	"	" " ...	"
MISCELLANEOUS.			
660 to 662	}	Silver jug	6½ x 4½
663 to 666		Votive tabelets from Siam ...	6½ x 8½
667		Gold deer ...	"
668 to 670		Design of a shed for inscription stones, Tupayon Pagoda at Sagaing.	"

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UNITED KINGDOM.

British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
London University Library, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.
Cambridge University Library, Cambridge.
The Royal Library, Windsor Castle, Berks.
National Library of Ireland, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.
Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, London.
Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House Piccadilly, W.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, National Museum of Antiquities, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Imperial Institute, London.
Indian Institute, Oxford.
Society for protection of Ancient Buildings, 10, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W. C.

FRANCE.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Institut de France, Paris.
Musée Guimet, 7, Place d'Iéna, Paris.
Société Asiatique, Paris.

GERMANY.

Bibliothek der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Halle (Saale), Germany.
Stadt—Bibliothek, Strassburg.

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British School at Athens Greece.
Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.
Imperial University, Oriental Section, St. Petersburg.

AMERICA.

American Oriental Society, 235, Bishop Street, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.
Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
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Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch, Singapore.
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FOREIGN COLONIES, ETC.

Directeur de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi.
 Le Directeur de L'Institut Francais d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire, Cairo, Egypt.
 Tokio University, Japan.
 Société Historique, Algérienne 2, Place de la Régence, Alger.

II.—INDIA.

(1) IMPERIAL.

Imperial Library, Calcutta.
 Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 The Press Room.

(2) PROVINCIAL.

MADRAS.

Secretariat Library, Fort St. George.
 Government Central Museum, Madras.

BOMBAY.

Secretariat Library, Bombay.
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

BENGAL.

Secretariat Library, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
 Asiatic Society of Bengal, 57, Park Street, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Allahabad.
 Provincial Museum Library, Lucknow.

PUNJAB.

Secretariat Library, Public Works Department, Lahore.
 Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
 Museum Library, Lahore.
 The Honorary Secretary, Public Library and Reading Room, Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Secretariat Library, Peshawar.

BURMA.

Secretariat Library, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
 Museum Library, Nagpur.

ASAM.

Secretariat Library, Shillong.

COORG.

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NATIVE STATES.

HYDERABAD.

The Resident's Library, Hyderebad.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Library of the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore.

RAJPUTANA.

Library of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmer.

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Library of the Resident at Baroda.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR

1907-08.

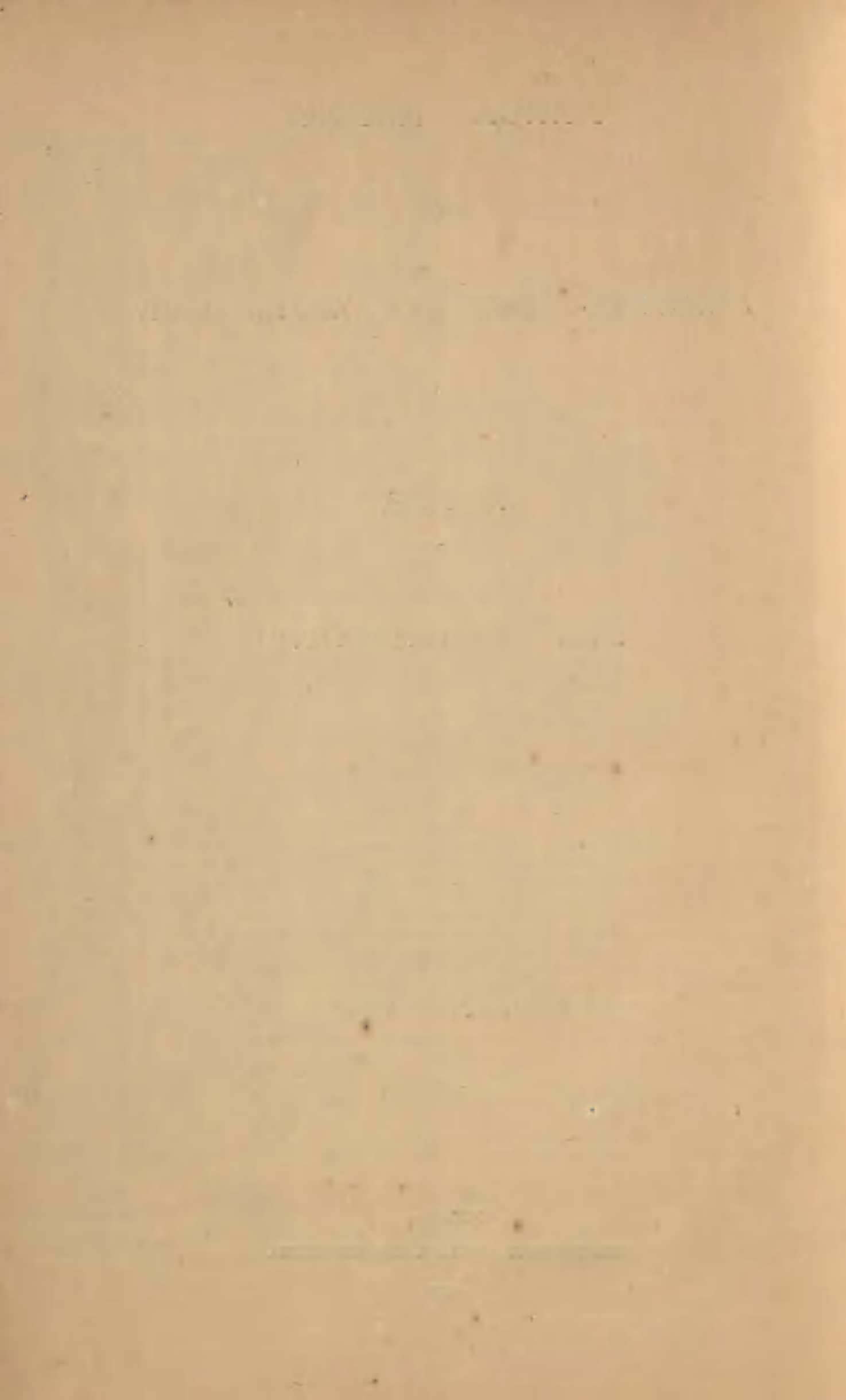
PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE.



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1909.



ANNUAL REPORT

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DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR

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PART I—ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. The past year's expenditure on conservation works, excluding what has been spent in the Native States, amounted in all to Rs. 4,07,550. Towards this sum the Government of India contributed Rs. 1,02,898; so that the provincial allotments totalled only Rs. 3,04,652, or nearly a lakh and a half less than was provided in 1906-07. Such a sudden diminution of funds, at a time when we are still endeavouring to make up for the neglect of past years, has been a serious set-back, as indeed it was bound to be, to the work of the Department. As regards Burma, however, where the falling-off has been most marked, an examination of the figures will show that the provision made by the Local Government in the previous year had been somewhat exceptional, and that a certain amount of reduction was therefore to be expected. For, in 1906-07 a sum of Rs. 64,000 odd was specially provided for the re-construction of the spire of the Mandalay Palace, which was found to be in imminent danger of collapse; and the allotment of Rs. 68,475 sanctioned this year exceeded in reality the provision made in 1906-1907 for general purposes by some Rs. 6,000. With this allotment all the usual annual repairs have been executed, and special repairs have been carried out at twenty three of the more important monuments in the Province, including among them the Bawbawgyi Pagoda near Prome, the Tupayon Pagoda at Sagaing and twelve of the celebrated buildings at Pagan.

Conservation.

2. In Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces, on the other hand, the reduction cannot be accounted for in the same way; and in these Provinces it is all the more regrettable, because the allotments as now reduced are far smaller than in Burma, while greater neglect in the past makes the need for a liberal expenditure even more pressing than it is in the latter Province.

3. Only in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras and Western India have the grants made by the Local Governments been approximately equal to those of previous years, and the campaigns of work in these circles have made uninterrupted progress. In Bombay, in addition to the ordinary annual operations to some 56 monuments, extensive repairs have been carried out to the Jami Masjid at Broach, to the harem and palace at Sarkhej, to the Kalgudi temple at Degaon, to the Ibrahim Rauza, Gol Gumbaz and Jal Mandir at Bijapur, and to the mosque at Dabhoi in the Ratnagiri district. In the United Provinces, the historic palaces, mosques and tombs at Agra, Fathpur Sikri, Sikandarab and Jaunpur have still remained the chief centres of activity; but careful attention has also been given to the preservation of the later edifices at Lucknow, to the memorials of the Buddhists at Sarnath and Kalsi, and to various monuments of lesser fame at Majhera, Amroha, Fyzabad and elsewhere. Similarly in the Punjab, the chief operations have been directed towards repairing the buildings and beautifying their surroundings in the forts of Delhi and Lahore, at Humayun's Tomb,

and at Shahdara, but the claims of other monuments have not been neglected, and much has been done for the repair of the Hindu temples of Kangra ruined in the great earth-quake of 1905, and of other structures in the neighbourhood of Delhi, Jullundar and Dera Ghazi Khan.

4. Among the more famous monuments in other parts of India, which have come in for special repairs during the year, the following call for particular notice. In the Madras Presidency, the forts at Gurramkonda, Tranquebar and Gingee, the Kalyana Mahal and Flagstaff Tower at the last mentioned place, and several temples, palace and other buildings at Vijayanagar; in Bengal, the Minar and mosque at Pandua, the Dargah of Khan Jahan Ali and the Sat Gumbaz mosque at Bagerhat, the Dargah of Makhdum Shah at Maner and the Black Pagoda at Konarak; in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Sona Masjid, the great golden mosque, the Firoz Minar and the Tantipara Mosque at Gaur, and the Adina Mosque at Pandua; in the Central Provinces the forts at Chanda, Gavilgarh, Narnalla and Deogarh and the temples at Bhandak; at Ajmer, the Badshahi buildings; in the Frontier Province, the Buddhist monuments at Takht-i-Bahi and Jamalgarhi.

Native States.

5. Everywhere except in Kashmir the work of rescue and repair has progressed steadily and systematically. At Bikaner, the Hanumangarh fort is still receiving attention. In Gwalior, careful repairs have been executed to the temples in the fort, to the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus and to the Gujari Mahal. In Chhatarpur State, equally good work has been done among the temples of Khajuraho, and in Mewar, the Darbar has followed up the reconstruction of the Jain Tower at Chitor by extensive repairs to the fort walls. I may also add here that the repairs that are being done by the Jain community to the Dilwara temples on Mount Abu, though progressing slowly, are in every way satisfactory.

Ancient Monu- ments' Act.

6. The task of framing general rules and regulations under the Ancient Monuments' Act has proved to be of considerable magnitude and complexity, and the matter still remains under the consideration of the Local Governments. In the meantime, various buildings which were in danger of being damaged have been declared protected under Section 3 (1) of the Act, and in Burma all the monuments without exception, which are maintained at Government expense, have been gazetted under this section. It is hoped that the action taken in Burma will eventually be followed in all other Provinces, and that advantage will be taken of the Act to protect other monuments also, which are not actually maintained by Government. For it does not follow that, because it has been decided that a monument is not to be repaired, it need therefore be entirely neglected and contractors or others allowed to destroy it for the sake of its materials. There are many ruins, which may not for one reason or another be worth repairing, but which may be objects of interest and value for centuries to come, if their decay is not hastened by unnecessary spoliation and rough usage.

Recent Orders.

7. The instructions contained in the Home Department Resolution no. 1-58-71, dated the 8th June 1883, requiring all Government Officers to report the discovery of objects of archæological interest were repeated and emphasised, and the orders referred to were extended to discoveries which may come to the knowledge of a Government officer and not merely to those which he himself may have made. It was also decided that all discoveries of objects of archæological interest should be reported to the head of the local Government or Administration within which the discovery was made, and that the local Government should issue orders for the preservation of such objects *in situ* or for their removal to a Provincial or local museum, or, in cases where no Local Museum exists, to the Imperial Museum at Calcutta.

8. The instructions contained in the Public Works Department Circular no. 4-P. W., dated the 8th September 1886, regarding the preservation of ancient buildings and other objects of archæological and historical interest were also emphasised, and the officers in charge of the construction of roads, canals and other works impressed with the importance of taking effective measures to prevent the destruction of anything of interest which they may come across in the course of their work.

9. Only two cases of direct contravention of standing orders have occurred during the year. In the circular letter No. 21—40-1 of 27th June, 1895, it was laid down that no archæological excavations were to be permitted except under the supervision of the Archæological Department, and these orders were reaffirmed in the Government of India Resolution No. 26—28-2 of 7th July 1903. They were ignored, however, by the Collector of Belgaum, who has recently carried out excavations among the dolmens at Konnur without informing this Department. The other case of contravention relates to the whitewashing of the gates of Champaner by the manager of the Jain Conference which was held there. The manager has been asked to remove the whitewash again, but whether he will do so or not, is not known. This case well illustrates the importance of having all monuments of value brought within the scope of the Ancient Monuments' Act. Contravention of Standing Orders.

10. It should be added here that three temples in the Madras Presidency, namely the Varada-Raja Perumal Temple at Madura, the Andankovil Temple in the Tanjore District and the Siva Temple at Tirukkalukkunram were partly demolished and repaired without any notice being given to the Government Epigraphist, and in all three cases valuable historic inscriptions, that had never been copied, were destroyed.

11. The manual of "principles for the guidance of those entrusted with the care of ancient monuments", which was published by the Director-General in 1906-07, and to which reference is made in paragraph 8 of his Report for that year, was translated into the four chief vernaculars of the Madras Presidency and circulated more widely among private owners of ancient monuments. Manual of instructions relating to conservation.

12. Good work in the matter of listing monuments has again been done in Rajputana, where Mr. Bhandarkar devoted his attention to the antiquities of Jodhpur State. The new material that is coming to light in this part of India proves to be far more abundant than was at first anticipated, and the task of surveying it, even for the purposes of a preliminary catalogue, is a slow one. Indeed, it may be five or six years before the survey is completed, particularly as this and the new list for the Punjab are designed to be of wider scope and generally more complete than such lists have hitherto been. The compilation of the list of remains in Burma is going on *pari passu* with other cognate work, and the Superintendent reports that good progress has been made during the year in the Mandalay, Kyaukse, Pagan and Prome Districts. In the Frontier Province, Dr. Spooner has taken in hand the revision of the old and wholly inadequate list compiled by Mr. C. Rodgers, and later on will supplement it with a description of the remains in Baluchistan. Listing of Monuments.

13. There is relatively little to chronicle regarding museums in the Eastern, Southern and Burma circles; but in Northern and Western India, great progress has been made by the Archæological Department in the development, arrangement and cataloguing of local collections. At Peshawar, the number of new acquisitions is so great that the space set apart for museum purposes in the Victoria Memorial Hall, has already been found insufficient, and arrangements will have to be made at no distant date for increasing the accommodation. The rapid growth of the museum reflects the greatest credit on Dr. Spooner, who has spared no pains in collecting antiquities and classifying them according to the most scientific and up-to-date methods. It need hardly be said that a catalogue of this collection is a great desideratum, but the Archæological Superintendent already has his hands too full with other tasks to attempt to compile it single handed, and proposals accordingly have been made for the appointment of an assistant. Museums and minor antiquities

14. Dr. Spooner has also been responsible for sorting and classifying in the Quetta Museum a very large and representative collection of neolithic celts and arrowheads, specimens of pottery, enamel and glassware and other miscellaneous objects brought back by Colonel Sir Henry MacMahon from Seistan.

15. At Delhi, the new Naubat-Khana Museum in the Fort has been enriched by many fresh acquisitions, and a detailed catalogue with full descriptive notes is being prepared by Dr. Vogel. As this Museum is designed to contain only objects directly bearing on local history and especially on the history of the Imperial Mughal period, all exhibits not closely connected therewith have been transferred to Lahore.

16. Another museum to which Dr. Vogel has devoted much attention during the year was that of Mathura. Thanks to his and Pandit Radha Krishna's exertions, 226 sculptures of the Kushana and subsequent periods, many of them inscribed, were acquired for the museum, besides a valuable collection which had been lying for many years uncared for in the Public Library at Allahabad. Apart from acquiring these new exhibits, Dr. Vogel has completed a catalogue of the whole Mathura collection, and the new acquisitions will be entered in it in the course of the coming winter. It is satisfactory to state that the Municipality is undertaking improvements to the building.

17. The example set by the Rajputana administration in founding a central museum at Ajmer, where representative collections from all the Native States can be gathered together, is being followed also in Central India. Arrangements, it is understood, are now so far advanced that it has been definitely decided to purchase the old Daly College for the purpose, and in the meantime coins and other antiquities are being collected together for it. For the Ajmer Museum Government has been fortunate in securing the services of Pandit Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha as curator. The Pandit comes from the local museum at Udaipur and has already proved his antiquarian ability by the valuable contributions he has made to the Archæology of the State.

18. In the Western Presidency, the selection of a suitable design for the new Prince of Wales' museum at Bombay seems to be a more difficult problem than was foreseen. The collection of antiquities, however, with which to stock it when it is ready, is being rapidly augmented both at the Poona Museum and at the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Fresh acquisitions.

19. Apart from the many antiquities recovered during the past year in the course of official excavations, the following new acquisitions for the Imperial and Provincial Museums are especially worthy of notice. For the Indian Museum, Calcutta, a collection of 373 objects from the collections made in Central Asia by Dr. M.A. Stein, and 10 Buddhist Statues from Gaya. For the Madras Museum, a large series of metal idols from North Arcot acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and purchased through the Collector. For the Lucknow Museum, two cannons belonging to the old Oudh Dynasty, a collection of terra cottas from Sohmag, and a number of sculptures from Indorkhera in the Bulandshahr District, which had been lying for some years in the Delhi Municipal Museum. For the Lahore Museum, clay tablets from Kalatse and Kyor in the western Tibet; bronze ornaments (probably Buddhist) from a grave at Kyelang; and 203 objects from Dr. Stein's collection of Central Asian antiquities. For the Peshawar Museum several illuminated Persian manuscripts and an almost complete series of coins of the Sultans of Kashmir. For the Prince of Wales' Museum, Bombay, 6 Buddhist images, three of brass, one of wood gilt and two of black stone.

Treasure Trove.

20. The instructions issued by the Government of India in 1906-07 regarding the disposal of acquisitions made under the Treasure Trove Act have contributed greatly towards the scientific examination and classification of coins. The reports from the several Local Governments and Administrations received during the year show that 18,043 coins in all were examined,* of which 13,747 were ancient, 217 mediæval, 34 Pathan, 2,141 Mughal, 28 Sikh and 899 Assamese. The remainder included 356 Larins and miscellaneous modern coins of Native States and the East India Company. 2,218 coins were acquired and distributed to the several museums in India and 13,567 coins were kept for sale.

21. The most notable finds in Northern India were some rare coins of the Mughal Kings, among which may be mentioned a square rupee from Jhansi, of Akbar's Bengal Mint and of the 39th Ilahi year, and another of Jahangir's Ajmer Mint with an unusual arrangement of the couplet on it. In western India, the most striking acquisitions were a large hoard of silver coins of the Trai-Kutaka King Dahragana (Dahrasena) of A. D. 456 and his son, discovered near the village of Kuzad in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District. Another rare and important find was reported from Belgaum, which consisted of 10 silver coins of the

*In addition to 972 coins from the Punjab Native States.

Bahmani Dynasty. In Bengal, the most important coins came from Sambalpur, namely, 16 gold coins of Jajalla Deva and Ratna Deva—the Rajas of Maha Kosala or Eastern Chedi.

22. Various coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove in Madras, but the information given about them is as yet very meagre.

23. The many duties connected with the preservation and cataloguing of monuments and movable antiquities leave but little time in the course of the year for excavation. But in every case where the spade has been employed, the work has been attended with valuable results. The first excavation of the season was undertaken in November at Rampurva, in the Champaran District of Bengal, well known for the Asoka pillar discovered there in 1877. This pillar was found deeply immersed in swampy ground, but by dint of continuous pumping and other expedients my assistant, Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, succeeded eventually in clearing it down to the base, securing a complete estampage of the edicts engraved upon it and recovering also the finely sculptured lion with which the column was originally crowned. At a short distance to the south, he also unearthed another column of much the same character, but with a bull instead of a lion surmounting it, and with a variation in the design round the necking of the capital. This figure of a bull, though less perfect in execution than the lion, gains in interest from the fact that it is the only example of that animal sculptured in the round which has come down to us from Mauryan times. Exploration.

24. At Sarnath, where I again had the valuable co-operation of Dr. Sten Konow, some very striking developments took place this season. The whole northern side of the site proved, as we had previously surmised, to be exclusively occupied with monastic buildings erected one on the ruins of another at different intervals of time and representing, so far as can be judged at present, all the most important building epochs at Sarnath. But the latest and uppermost of these monasteries has been found to cover a much wider extent of ground than had ever been suspected. Including the courts which lead up to the main block of buildings, it has now been followed up for more than 760 feet from east to west and though the whole of the area which it covers has not yet been cleared, sufficient has been done to enable us to recover all the main outlines of its plan, as well as more precise details of the main structure and of the massive gateways which lead from court to court. This great monastery belongs approximately to the 11th century A. D.

25. The area which it covers was in earlier days occupied by several smaller monasteries, three of which have been partly excavated this season deep down below the foundations of the later structure. So far as can be judged, all these earlier edifices are more or less of the same character and date (late Gupta) and conform in general to the type with which we are familiar at Kasia and other places, though certain details in them are new to us. Beneath them, again, are still earlier structures, probably belonging to the Mauryan epoch, which, judging from the yield of a single trench sunk to their level, ought eventually to furnish results of immense value. Among other finds of importance made at Sarnath may be mentioned that of a Mauryan rail set up in the Gupta epoch a little to the north-east of the main shrine, of a *pradakshina* around the Jagat Sing *stupa*, and of a number of admirably preserved statues and a long inscription recording the erection of a *vihara* by Kumāradevi, the queen of Govindachandra of Kanauj.

26. Owing to serious famine in certain districts of the United Provinces, the excavations at Kasia had to be left in abeyance this season and Dr. Vogel's operations were transferred to the site of Saheth-Maheth, on the borders of the Bahraich and Gonda districts, in order that use might be made there of famine labour. This is the site where General Cunningham located the once famous Sravasti, and the new discoveries that have been made by Dr. Vogel prove the identification to have been correct. On the main site, which is known as Maheth and covers an area of more than 40,000 acres, Dr. Vogel completed the excavation of the two principal mounds—the Kachchi Kutī and the Pakki Kutī. The former turns out to be a Brahmanical Temple built of brick and decorated with terra cotta sculptures; the latter may have been a *stupa*. Not far from these buildings he cleared also one of the main gates of the city, and, on the opposite side of

Maheth, recovered a goodly collection of Jain sculptures from the Temple of Sobhnath. At Saheth, the famous Jetavana of Buddhist chronicles, Dr. Vogel completed the excavation of several buildings which had been left unfinished by earlier explorers. Among these was a large monastery, which occupies the south-western portion of the mound and had been partially dug into by Dr. Hoey. It is of unusual interest, as it contains a chapel facing the entrance gate with an anti-room and procession path; but more important than these features was the discovery of a copper plate in an earthen-ware case laid in the foundation of one of the cells. This plate records the gift of six villages to the community of Buddhist friars residing in the Jetavana by Govindachandra of Kanauj, and it finally removes therefore any doubt that may previously have existed among scholars, as to the identity of Saheth with the Jetavana.

27. In the Frontier Province, Takht-i-Bahi has again after a lapse of thirty years and more, begun to yield its treasures to the spade. Five years ago I urged upon the Local Government the importance of clearing up this famous site completely and effectually conserving its valuable remains; but it was not until the end of 1906, when Dr. Spooner had been appointed Superintendent on the Frontier, that an opportunity offered itself of taking the task in hand. In the first year, the work of clearance was started in the court of the main *stupa*; this season, it was continued in the monastic quadrangle to the north-east, and afterwards in the long court which lies between it and the main court. Here it became apparent that the efforts of earlier excavators had been very superficial and that there were hosts of sculptures yet to be found in it. Indeed, the actual number of sculptures that have been brought to light this year is almost incredible, considering that the site was officially supposed to have been exhausted. The collection includes hundreds of Buddha and Bodhisattva statues, besides many legendary scenes in relief, which materially improve our knowledge of Gandhara iconography.

28. Another work to which Dr. Spooner has devoted some attention, was the excavation of the mound known as Shahji-ki-Dheri, near Peshawar city, which M. Foucher had identified with the remains of the far famed *stupa* of Kanishka. Dr. Spooner's work here has been restricted to trial digging, and sufficient earth has not yet been shifted to settle the question one way or the other. Nothing, however, has yet come to light which throws doubt on M. Foucher's identification.

29. In the Southern Presidency, fresh ground has been broken by Mr. Rea at Sankaram, near Anakapalli, and some further valuable researches have also been made by the same officer on the Buddhist site at Amaravati and among the prehistoric remains at Perambair. The monuments brought to light at Sankaram consist of an apsidal ended *chaitya* hall with cells on three sides of it, groups of *stupas* and other Buddhist edifices. An unusual feature about them is that some are hewn from the rock, some built of brick, while in other cases the two methods of construction are combined. In the cells surrounding the *chaitya*, numbers of interesting objects were found, among which may be noticed some rare coins of the Chalukyan king Vishnuvardhana, clay inscribed seals, clay models of *stupas*, pottery of various kinds, a small *lingam* and a neolithic celt. At Amaravati, Mr. Rea devoted himself this year, as last, to widening out the excavated area on all sides. At every point remains of buildings with sculptures and rails (plain, carved and inscribed) were discovered, and in some loose earth near the south gate, a gold relic casket was found. Another curious find was a group of pyriform funeral urns standing near a *stupa*. Similar urns were discovered also at Perambair, together with others of the elongated cist shape; and the data furnished at these two places, when co-ordinated with the results obtained at other sites, ought to furnish a definite clue as to the date of these burials.

30. Finally it remains to mention Burma, where some preliminary trials have been made on the site of the ancient Srikshetra, near Prome. The early history of this place, like that of the rest of Burma before the time of Anawrata, is wrapped in obscurity, but the sculptures that have now come to light, make it at least certain that a close connection existed between Srikshetra and Northern India as far back as the seventh century A.D. Some of the inscriptions that have been unearthed at Prome are unfortunately in an unknown script, which has

not yet been deciphered, and they fail consequently to add to our knowledge of the place.

31. The following account of the epigraphical work of the year is furnished by Mr. V. Venkayya, the Government Epigraphist for India.

Epigraphy.

32. The inscriptions copied or brought to light during the period under review number more than 880. The number of those copied in the Eastern Circle cannot be definitely ascertained from the *Annual Report* of that Circle, but 20 inscriptions are referred to in different parts of it as having been copied. Other epigraphs are also mentioned, but it is not stated if impressions of them were prepared or if notes were taken from them on the spot for insertion in the *Annual Report*.

33. In the Frontier Circle, three inscribed stones are reported as having been acquired for the Peshawar Museum. Two of them are in the Kharoshthi character, and the third, which is in the Gupta alphabet, is dated in the victorious year 48, which Dr. Konow takes as referring to the Harsha era, according to which its date would be A.D. 653.

34. In the Northern Circle, Dr. Vogel has copied 98 inscriptions, in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Arabic, Persian, Armenian and Tibetan. The most important of them are three lithic records and three copper plate grants. Of the former, two which are in Brahmi, have been acquired for the Mathura Museum. The first is on a Buddha statuette (height 2' 3½"), which the Brahmin who owned it worshipped as the sage Visvamisra. The inscription on its pedestal, however, calls it a Bodhi-sattva.

35. The second is on a colossal Naga statue (height 7' 4") found near the village of Chhargaan, 5 miles due south of Mathura. The villagers used to worship the statue occasionally, believing it to be a representation of Balarama, elder brother of the god Krishna. The well preserved inscription on the back of the statue does not, however, support this belief. The epigraph is dated in the 40th year of the reign of the Kushana king, Huvishka, and describes the image as "the Lord Naga" (Bhagava Naga). The third stone inscription belongs to the time of the Gupta emperor, Kumara-Gupta I. The three copper plates brought to light in the Northern Circle record gifts by the Gahadavala kings Chandra-deva, Govindachandra and Harischandra, respectively.

36. Twenty-five Arabic and Persian inscriptions, two Portuguese epitaphs and one Sanskrit epigraph were copied by the Archaeological Surveyor of the Northern Circle. Of the first, two belong to the period of the early Pathans and two to Sultan Sikandar Lodi. The Sanskrit epigraph was found at Ajmer and belongs to the time of Vigraharaja, apparently the Chahamana king of that name. Two Sanskrit dramas engraved on stone—one composed by the Chahamana king Vigraharaja himself and the other composed in his honour by the *mahakavi* Somadeva—were discovered by General Cunningham in the mosque where the present inscription was found.¹

37. Coming to the Eastern Circle, we find that the dedicatory inscriptions on some of the pillars of the railing at Bodh-Gaya have for the first time become legible. They have been deciphered by Dr. Bloch and prove that the term "Asoka railing" which has been given to the stone enclosure at Bodh-Gaya cannot any longer be upheld. The railing was put up about a century after the time of Asoka by the queens of Indramitra and Brahmamitra, who "either belonged to or were contemporaries of the Sunga dynasty of the 2nd and 1st centuries B. C."

38. The addition of the Central Provinces to the Eastern Circle has resulted in a systematic inspection of their antiquities. Both the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Circle toured in the Central Provinces during the last winter. The Museums at Nagpur and Raipur were also visited by Dr. Bloch, who has drawn up a rough list of all the inscriptions on stone and copper in both of them. He proposes to publish his list in the *Epigraphia Indica* after checking it carefully during his next visit. Similar lists of the other principal epigraphical collections in India would be very useful. They would show to scholars interested in epigraphical researches the amount of historical material preserved in the Indian Museums. If the lists would also

¹Indian Antiquary Vol. XX, page 201.

furnish information as to which of the inscriptions are already edited or noticed (with references to journals or volumes where they are published) they would be really valuable.

39. Among the temples inspected by Dr. Bloch in the Central Provinces, is the Chaunsath Jogini shrine on the top of a conical hill near Bheraghat, the famous bathing place in the Jabalpur district on the river Narmada. The number of Joginis in the temple is actually 82 instead of 64, as one might expect from the name given to the temple. Most of the statues bear inscriptions on their pedestals. Dr. Bloch has found an epigraph on the proper left side of the door leading into the temple, which stands in the centre of the circular court. From this inscription it appears that the temple was built during the time of the Kalachuri princes Vijayasimha and Ajayasimha of Tripuri, who ruled over certain parts of Central India in the 12th century. A careful study of these statues may be expected to throw some light on ancient Hindu mythology.

40. Dr. Bloch mentions two Sanskrit inscriptions found in Muhammadan masjids, one in the Jami Masjid at Burhanpur and the other in the Jami Masjid at Asirgarh. He remarks that neither of these buildings was intended for the exclusive use of the Muhammadans. Hindus and Musalmans alike were to meet together in them to worship God in the spirit of the Mughal Emperor Akbar's new religion, the *Din-i-Ilahi*.

41. In the Western Circle, out of the 84 inscriptions copied during the year, 4 are copper-plate grants. Of these, one belongs to the time of the Rashtrakuta Sankaragana, who reigned about the close of the 8th century A. D. Most of the stone inscriptions belong to the Chahamanas of Nadol and Jalor. Some of them refer to the reigns of kings for whom no inscriptions had been discovered. Others give us entirely new names, not traced in previous records. These are Katuka and Rayapala. The date furnished for Katuka corresponds apparently to A. D. 1143. The dates of Rayapala range from V. E. 1189 to V. E. 1202. The Paramara king Purnapala is represented by a stone inscription found at Bhadund and dated in V. E. 1102.

42. In the Southern Circle, the Superintendent has discovered a stone inscription of the Andhra king Vasithiputa Chadasata at Kodavalu in the Pithapuram Zamindari and a number of coins and inscribed clay seals at Sankaram in the Vizagapatam District. The Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy copied 621 stone inscriptions and prepared impressions of six copper-plate grants. He has also discovered three more natural caves in the Madura District, with beds cut into the rock, two of which also bear inscriptions in Brahmi characters. Another Brahmi epigraph has been found by him in the Garikapadu *agrahara* in the Guntur District. The remaining inscriptions copied by him relate to the Pallava, Eastern Chalukya, Pandya Chola, Telugu-Choda, Vijayanagara, Kakatiya and Chera dynasties. Among the minor families represented in the collection for 1907-08 are the Kodumbalur chiefs, the Nayakas of Madura, the Tanjore Nayakas and the Setupatis of Ramnad. The Assistant Superintendent has also examined three Indian inscriptions now preserved in the National Museum at Copenhagen. Impressions of two of them and a plaster cast of the third were sent to him by the Rev. E. Loventhal of Vellore. The history of the Pandyas and that of the Cholas are discussed at length in the epigraphical report of the Southern Circle in the light of the materials collected during the year. Early Pandya history receives fresh elucidation from a Vatteluttu copper-plate grant, impressions of which had been made over to Mr. Venkayya by Doctor Fleet some years ago.

43. In Burma, estampages of 21 inscriptions were procured, of which the earliest is dated in A. D. 1288. The majority of them relate to the construction of religious edifices and endowments for their maintenance. One of the inscriptions is in Talaing, while the rest are in Burmese, Pali or a mixture of both.

44. The architectural survey of the Palace buildings in Mandalay mentioned in my previous report was continued and the portion of the work assigned to the Public Works Department completed. The Archaeological Department is now putting together the material for the historical portion of the letter-press. The map of Vijayanagar and the surrounding country which had

been in preparation for several years past was brought to completion. Of the total number of 123 drawings prepared by the Department during the year, 29 relate to the Tile mosaics in the Lahore Fort and 7 to the mosaics in the Diwan-i-Am at Delhi, while 50 drawings were prepared in connection with the various excavations undertaken during the year. Of the latter, 22 belong to Sarnath and 16 to Saheth-Maheth.

45. Details of the journeys undertaken by the Superintendents will be found in their respective Annual Reports. My own tours took me in August to Lahore, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Islamabad, Gulmarg and other places in Kashmir, whence I returned to Head Quarters on the 12th of September 1907. In the following autumn I visited Delhi, Agra, Jalgaon, Ellora, Bombay and then proceeded southward to Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura, Conjeeveram and Anakapalle and retraced my way northwards to Calcutta. From Calcutta I proceeded to Benares to conduct the excavations at Sarnath, and finally returned to Simla on the 13th March 1908. The Government Epigraphist accompanied me as far as Jalgaon and afterwards toured with me through Southern India. He visited Nasik, the Ajanta, Ellora and Karli caves, Poona, Kamalapuram, Hallebid, Mathura, Brindaban and Lucknow and later on co-operated with me in the excavations at Sarnath. Tours.

46. In addition to the Annual Progress Reports of the Provincial Superintendents, the Index to Volume VIII and parts II and III of volume IX of the *Epigraphia Indica* and the Portfolio of Sind Tiles were published during the year. A number of other volumes were in course of preparation. Dr. Vogel's work on the Chamba State Inscriptions and on the Tile decoration in the Lahore Fort and his catalogue of the sculptures and inscriptions in the Mathura Museum are now practically ready for the Press. The catalogues of the Lucknow, Lahore and Delhi museums are well in hand, and lists of the coins in the Phayre Museum at Rangoon and of the sculptures in the Nagpur and Raipur Museums have also been commenced. Lastly, it may be added that arrangements have been made for the revision of the first volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* and for the publication of the 2nd volume of the same series. Reports and Publications.

47. 855 volumes were purchased for the library, and 220 were received either as presents or in exchange for our own publications. 203 Atlas sheets were also added to existing collections of maps. Of the books, the following call for special mention:—Publications of the Pali Text Society, 37 volumes; Bombay Sanskrit Series, 64 volumes; *Abhidhana-sangraha*, 11 volumes; *Sanskrit-Worterbuch*, 7 volumes; *Le Museon*, 24 volumes; *Vinaya-pitakam* in Pali, 5 volumes; *Journal of the East India Association*, London, 16 volumes; *Hakluyt's Principal Navigations*, 12 volumes; *Purchas' Pilgrimes*, 20 volumes; *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 24 volumes; *Harvard Oriental series*, 6 volumes; the *Mahabharata*, 18 volumes; *Journal and text of the Buddhist Text Society of India*, 7 volumes; the *Indian Antiquary*, 31 volumes; *Giornale della Societa Asiatica Italiana*, 18 volumes; *Oriental Translation Fund Series*, 15 volumes; *Journal Asiatique*, 125 volumes; *Asiatic Journal*, 23 volumes. Library.

48. Mr. W. H. Nicholls vacated the post of Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, on the 26th of June, 1907, on his appointment as consulting Architect to the Government of Madras. Maulvi Muhammad Shuaib held current charge of the office until the 9th December following, when Mr. R. F. Tucker succeeded him. Dr. J. Horovitz, Professor of Arabic, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, was appointed Epigraphist for Moslem inscriptions in place of Dr. E. D. Ross. Dr. Vogel was compelled to take privilege leave, on account of prolonged illness, for three months, with effect from the 4th April 1907. Pandit Hiranand was placed in charge of the current duties in Dr. Vogel's absence. Mr. Cousens availed himself of three months' privilege leave from June to August 1907, and Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar held charge of his office. Subsequently, the latter took two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 14th of October 1907. Mr. Venkayya went on six weeks' privilege leave. Dr. Bloch returned from his medical leave and took over charge of the office of Superintendent, Eastern Circle, from Mr. Longhurst on the forenoon of the 7th January 1908. The services of Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, who Personnel,

was originally appointed for a term of three years only, were extended for another four years. The Scholastic period of Pandit Daya Ram Sahni being over, he was appointed as my Excavation Assistant, in September 1907. Maulvi Ghulam Yazdani, Persian and Arabic Scholar, left me of his own accord, in April 1907, and in the August following, Maulvi Sadr-ud-din, B.A., was selected, from the Islamia College, Lahore, to fill his place. Mr. V. Natesan, B.A., from Pachaiyappa College, Madras, was selected Sanskrit Scholar from January 1908.

The state of Kashmir hitherto included in the Northern Circle was transferred to the Frontier Circle.

J. H. MARSHALL,

Director-General of Archaeology.

APPENDIX A.

Special grant-in-aid—The lakh of rupees provided by the Government of India for assisting the Local Governments in special Archæological works, was further supplemented by Rs. 15,000, making a total of Rs. 1,15,000 in all.

The following allotments were made :—

	Rs.
Madras	15,100
Bombay	12,853
Bengal	7,134
United Provinces	18,900
Punjab	15,000
Burma	12,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	3,169
Ajmer	4,742
Central India	14,000
Library	5,000
Purchase of antiquities	5,000
Total	1,12,898

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archæological department for the year 1907-08.

	Rs.
Southern Circle { Archæology	22,728
{ Epigraphy	15,004
Western "	22,366
Eastern "	14,744
Northern " { Superintendent	15,593
{ Surveyor	11,711
Frontier "	13,645
Burma "	22,636
Director-General of Archæology and Government Epigraphist	74,880
Total	2,13,217

Sum expended on conservation and excavations, including the grants-in-aid from Imperial Revenues.

	Rs.
Madras	21,572
Do. (Excavations)	9,000
Bombay	29,573
Do. (Excavations)	271
Bengal	31,424
United Provinces { Hindu Monuments	12,638
{ Muhammadan "	1,02,272
Ditto Excavations	10,389
Punjab { Hindu Monuments	2,089
{ Muhammadan "	66,799
Burma	68,475
Central Provinces	19,342
Eastern Bengal and Assam	17,856
North-West Frontier Province (Excavations)	2,300
Ajmer	13,550
Antiquities	5,000
Total	4,12,550

APPENDIX B.—*contd.**Special Charges.*

			Rs.
Director-General's Annual Report ...	...	...	4,706
Epigraphia Indica ...	...	...	2,288
			<hr/>
	Total	...	6,994
			<hr/>
	GRAND TOTAL	...	6,32,761
			<hr/>

APPENDIX C.

Drawings and Photographs prepared by the Survey.

Drawings :—

Southern Circle ...	...	...	...	6
Northern "	{	Superintendent	...	47
		Surveyor	...	20
Western "	...	...	...	4
Eastern "	...	...	...	8
Frontier "	...	...	...	3
Burma "	...	...	...	10
Director-General of Archæology	...	...	...	25
				<hr/>
		Total	...	123

Photographs :—

Southern Circle	{	Archæology	...	...	...	333
		Epigraphy	...	...	...	93
Northern "	{	Superintendent	...	...	...	86
		Surveyor	...	...	...	136
Western "	...	...	...	...	...	200
Eastern "	...	...	...	...	...	171
Frontier "	...	...	...	...	...	215
Burma "	...	...	...	...	...	100
Director-General of Archæology	...	...	...	...	...	407
						<hr/>
		Total	...	...	...	1,641

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
42	Ellora	Cave No. 9. General view from north	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
43	"	" 9. Sculpture in the interior	"
44	"	" 10. Sculpture in the upper storey	"
45	"	" 10. Interior showing southern top of chapel	"
46	"	" 10. Standing Buddha in 2nd storey	"
47	"	" 10. Interior: Sculptures on south wall	"
48	"	" 10. Interior of chapel	"
49	"	" 10. " " " showing detail of roof	"
50-51	"	" 10. " " " detail of frieze	"
52	"	" 10. Front gateway, and storey	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
53	"	" 10. General view of gateway	"
54	"	" 10. Detail of front gateway, 2nd storey	"
55-59	"	" 12. Sculptures in 3rd storey	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
60	"	" 12. View of pillars in main entrance	"
61	"	" 12. General view	"
62-70	"	" 14. Sculptures	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
71	"	" 14. General view	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
72-84	"	" 15. Second storey; sculptures	"
85	"	" 15. " detail of pillars	"
86-87	"	" 15. " detail of interior	"
88-91	"	" 15. Sculptures	"
92	"	" 15. General view	"
93-94	"	" 16. " views	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
95	"	" 16. Sculptures	"
96	"	" 16. General view	"
97-104	"	" 16. Sculptures	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
105	"	" 16. Detail of pillars to the right of main shrine	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
106-108	"	" 16. Sculptures	"
109	"	" 16. General view	"
110-111	"	" 16. Details of railings and pillars	"
112	"	" 16. Sculptures	"
113	"	" 16. Details of arches inside of small temple	"
114-119	"	" 16. Sculptures	"
120	"	" 16. Details of top of north-west corner	"
121-122	"	" 16. Dipastambha on right side of porch	"
123-150	"	" 16. Sculptures	"
151-152	"	" 16. 2nd storey; details of pillars on left hand side.	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
153—154	Ellōra	Cave No. 16. Detail of interior	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
155	"	" 16. 2nd storey; details of interior pillars ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
156—159	"	" 16. Sculptures	"
160—161	"	" 16. 2nd storey; detail of small temple ...	"
162	"	" 16. Interior of above	"
163—165	"	" 16. 2nd storey; sculptures	"
166	"	" 16. 2nd storey; sculptures on the top of the gateway.	"
167—168	"	" 17. Details of pillars	"
169—175	"	" 17. Sculptures	"
176	"	" 21. Details of pillars	"
177—178	"	" 21. Sculptures	"
179	"	" 21. Details of pillars in the inside of south-west corner.	"
180—184	"	" 21. Sculptures	"
185	"	" 21. General view from north-west ...	"
186—187	"	" 21. Sculptures	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
188	"	" 21. Details of pillars from north-west ...	"
189	"	" 25. Seated figure	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
190	"	" 25. Detail of ceiling	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
191	"	" 27. Sculptures	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
192—196	"	" 29. "	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
197	"	" 29. Detail of interior	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
198	"	" 29. Front view	"
199	"	" 31. Detail of temple to south-west ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
200	"	" 31. General view	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
201	"	" 31. Front view, south	"
202—205	"	" 31. 3rd storey: Sculptures	"
206	"	" 31. Detail of interior	"
207	"	" 31. 2nd storey; interior	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
208	"	" 33. Detail from south	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
209—211	"	" 33. Sculptures	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
212—216	"	General view of caves 5 to 10	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
217	"	View of cave next to No. 31	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
UNITED PROVINCES.			
	(Benares)		
218—219	Sarnath	Panoramic view of trench N. South	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
220	"	Stupa in trench N.	"

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
221	Sarnath	View of wall in trench N. ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
222	"	" " " from another position ...	"
223—225	"	Details of a stupa in trench N. north-west ...	"
226	"	General view of trench N. from north ...	"
227	"	Walls in trench N from east ...	"
228	"	Detail of gateway ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
229	"	Detail of outer gateway ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
230	"	" from another position ...	"
231	"	General view of trench I, from south-east ...	"
232	"	Trench I, showing cells and pillars, from north-east ...	"
233	"	Trench I, showing pillars and brick pavement, from north-west.	"
234	"	" " from south-west ...	"
235	"	Courtyard in trench N from south-east ...	"
236—239	"	Late Monastery, central entrance from different positions	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
240—242	"	Trench N, details of pillar in Gupta monastery ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
243	"	Late monastery, middle gateway ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
244	"	West Gupta monastery in trench N, detail of door of cell.	"
245	"	" " details of cells ...	"
246	"	" " detail of door of cell ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
247	"	" " details of cells and passage ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
248—250	"	General views of monastery in trench N, from north-west.	"
251	"	" " from another position ...	"
252	"	Chambers in trench H from east ...	"
253—256	"	Views of trench H from different positions ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
257—258	"	Views of trench H showing walls ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
259	"	Walls in trench H from south-west ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
260—261	"	General view of stupas in trench J. from north-west ...	"
262	"	Detail of stupa in trench J. from north-east ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
263	"	Railing in trench H from north-east ...	"
264—269	"	Railing posts in trench H ...	"
270	"	Late monastery with stupas in front, from south ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
271	"	General view of stupas in trench H ...	"
272	"	Concrete pavement in trench U. ...	"
273	"	Detail of south wall in trench U. ...	"
274—275	"	View around Jagat Singh stupa ...	"

APPENDIX D—contd.

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
276	Sarnath	Steps on north side of Jagat Singh stupa ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
277	"	Pradakshina around Jagat Singh stupa from south ...	"
278	"	Excavations to south of Jagat Singh stupa...	"
279	"	Steps to north of Jagat Singh stupa ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
280	"	Carved stone ...	"
281-293	"	Sculptures ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
294	"	Carved stone ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
295	"	Stone gargoyle ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
296-301	"	Sculptures ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
302	"	Carved pillar ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
303-304	"	Two friezes ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
305	"	Window stone ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
306-307	"	Sculptures ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
308-311	"	Sculptured lintel ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
312-314	"	Votive clay seals ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
315	"	Carved lintel ...	"
316-324	"	Sculptures ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
325	"	Earthen pots ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
326-331	"	Sculptures ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
332	"	Carved brick ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
333-338	"	Sculptures ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
339	"	Clay stupa ...	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
340-342	"	Sculptures ...	"
343-344	"	Copper figures ...	"
345	"	Sculpture ...	"
346	"	Bronze bell and iron sickles ...	"
347	(Gonda) Saheth-Maheth. (CHAMPARAN.)	Terra cotta tablet ...	"
BENGAL.			
348-351	Rampurva	Figure of lion of Asoka pillar ...	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
352-353	"	Brick paving around lion ...	"
354	"	Upper part of Asoka pillar from south ...	"
355-361	"	Asoka pillar during excavation ...	"
362-363	"	Excavation around lower end of Asoka pillar from south-west	"

APPENDIX D—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
364-367	Rampurva	Capital of Asoka pillar from three sides	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
368	"	Paving in northern trench looking towards lion	"
369	"	General view of north trench	"
370	"	Top of a goblet found on paving around southern pillar ...	"
371	"	Broken incense burner... ..	"
372	"	Terra cotta figure of a goat	"
373	"	" " " rabbit	"
374	"	Detail of bull capital	"
375	"	Back view of bull capital	"
376	"	Side view of bull capital	"
377	"	Platform around southern pillar	"
378	"	General view of trench around southern pillar	"
379	"	Platform around southern pillar from south	"
380	"	Side view of bull capital after excavation	"
381	"	Stump of pillar, south	"
382-83	"	General view of trench around southern pillar from East ...	"
384	"	" " " West	"
385	"	" " " East	"
386	"	Western mound, East	"
387	"	" showing the excavation	"
388-89	"	Continuation view of both mounds, from South	"
390-91	"	Views of eastern mound from south	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{and} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
392-93	"	Continuation view of both mounds	"
	(Lauriya.)		
394	Nandangarh	Side view of Asoka pillar	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
395	"	Front view of Asoka pillar	"
396	"	Sepulchral mound	"
397	Somesvara Hill	Ruined shrine	"
398	"	Fragments of Vaishnava statuary in ruined shrine	"
399	"	Cattle trough of stone	"
400	"	Dilapidated shrine of Balesvara	"
401	"	Relief showing Surya on facade of Balesvara shrine	"
402-03	Chandkigarh	View of Chandkigarh near Narkatiaganj, from west	"
404	Gaunaha	Mahajogingarh near Gaunaha station	"
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
405-408	Miscellaneous	Inscription on the Piprahwa casket	"
409	"	Copper seal from Jayaraja's plates	"
410-11	"	Copper plate ; Patiakella grant of Maharaja Sivaraja	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
412	"	Detail of a Persian peacock	"
413	"	Seal of the Banda plates of the Chedi king Karnadeva	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$

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